FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ARMY COMMANDER DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN ARMS RACE

PY271645 Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 25 Apr 81 p 12

[Excerpts] Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, commander in chief of the army, asserted yesterday that "there is no reason for us to be running any arms marathon." He said this after inspecting armored reconnaissance units at army headquarters in the Libertador building at around noon.

Galtieri, accompanied by Maj Gen Jose Antonio Vaquero, chief of staff of the army, yesterday inspected Argentine-made amphibious reconnaissance and reconnaissance support vehicles.

The army commander boarded one of the amphibious support vehicles and drove it for over 10 minutes. General Vaquero drove another vehicle and made a round of the armament yard of the building.

These vehicles are characterized by great mobility and easy driving both on land and in water. They have six-wheel drive and a maximum speed of 100 kph with a range of 1,000 km. The first of the vehicles is fitted with a TI-20 turret carrying a 20-mm cannon and a 7.62-mm coaxial machinegun. The second has a AR-90 turret carrying a 90-mm cannon and two 7.62-mm machineguns, one of them coaxial and the other flexible.

Asked his impression of these vehicles, Galtieri said that "we are continuing to progress in this field because of the factories that dedicate themselves to the arms industry, contribute to the defense and prosperity of the community and provide many job opportunities in Argentina." He then denied that Argentina is involved in any arms race, saying that it is only "engaged in a drive to renew the materiel of its armed forces in accordance with the technical progress" taking place in the world.

III CORPS COMMANDER CITES NEW SUBVERSIVE STRATEGY

PY272236 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 27 Apr 81 p 4

[Excerpts] Cordoba, 26 Apr (TELAM)--Maj Gen Cristino Nicolaides, III Corps commander, during a lecture delivered to about 400 persons, including government officials, politicians, union leaders, businessmen and reporters, has said that "subversion, defeated in the military struggle, has changed its strategy and tactics and is now concentrating on ideological penetration."

Nicolaides, who spoke for more than 3 hours with the aid of four colonels of his staff, indicated that "subversion is embedded and under cover in all sectors of the nation." He also revealed details of a subversive cell broken up in 1980, which was planning the assassination of several officials, including members of the economy team headed by Alfredo Martinez de Hoz.

He said that "we are experiencing the most important stage of Argentine history, because it comprises four factors: the concern of the Argentine people in their daily lives; the concern and responsibility of every citizen regarding the struggle that must be carried out against subversion; concern for regional problems; and finally, concern for the progress of the process of national reconstruction, a concern which must include everyone."

He indicated that this process "includes everyone" and that "the solutions to the national problems must be searched for by all Argentines, because the armed forces alone are not sufficient." He added that "no one should be indifferent to the aggression of international Marxism" and that this lack of interest "means complicity with subversion."

Nicolaides said that "the military junta has full powers to rule the nation" and delegates "to the national executive branch all the appropriate constitutional responsibilities."

He went on to explain that there is one exception to these constitutional responsibilites, the one referred to in Article No 86 included in the Statute for the Process of National Reorganization, which declares the president the supreme chief of the nation, a role which has been taken over by the military junta, including the role of commander in chief of the armed forces.

TRADE MINISTER COMMENTS ON MEAT SALE TO USSR

PY262116 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 25 Apr 81 p 9

[Text] The greatest contract signed by Argentina in recent years, was the description given by Carlos Garcia Martinez, minister for trade and maritime interests when making a further reference to the deal to sell Russia between 60,000 tons and 100,000 tons of meat per year during the next five years.

Following a visit to President Roberto Viola, the minister said that the contract calls for a sale of a minimum of 60,000 tons yearly. He said the price would be that quoted in the international markets at the time of loading the meat. The minister added that shipments would be staggered during the course of the year to avoid any distortion in the Soviet domestic market.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON ANTARCTIC POLICY

PY240354 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1850 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Apr (NA)--Gen Andres Ferrero, the national Antarctic director, has warned that the region "is not subject to the same legal system as the rest of the territory" and expressed the need to inform the people of this fact to prevent them "from being surprised by adverse results."

Ferrero stated that, bound by the Antarctic treaty, "the exercise of Argentine sovereignty (in that region) has been subjected to a number of restrictions, primarily of a political nature."

He said: "We must prevent our people from being surprised by adverse results and from suffering unnecessary frustrations. This is the national government's responsibility."

Ferrero made his statement in a speech at the Chamber of Commerce, on Argentine policy regarding the Antarctic treaty.

He stated that Argentina had adhered to the Antarctic treaty--which is 20 years old this year--"to avoid being excluded from international forums." He regarded the treaty as "an inevitable commitment we had to make."

"As a country with territory on two continents, Argentina must actively attend every meeting related to the Antarctic," Ferrero added. He noted that Argentina must act this way "until a more favorable situation arises to meet our overall political goal, which can only be fully exercising our sovereignty in that territory."

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION VISITS COUNTRY 3 DAYS

Borge, Pastora, Others Arrive

PA230237 Paris AFP in Spanish 0102 GMT 23 Apr 81

[TExt] Caracas, 22 Apr (AFP)--Tomas Borge, interior minister of Nicaragua and commander of the Sandinist revolution, said here today that he believes elections could be held in Nicaragua in 1985.

On the first day of his official visit to Venezuela, which will last until Saturday, Borge criticized the United States, saying that "U.S. policy toward our country has been stupid and senseless, as well as churlish."

Borge said there is still the danger of foreign invasion of his country. He said there are training camps for insurgents in the United States and what he described as "counterrevolutionary" camps in other countries that are Nicaragua's neighbors.

He later specified that there are camps of this type in Honduras that the government is apparently unable to control, and he said that persons form these camps "have raided our country and killed over 100 of our army personnel."

Giving details about his visit to Venezuela, Tomas Borge said he understands that the Venezuelan people and government are fully prepared to continue to aid Nicaragua "without conditions of any kind."

"We hope to become even closer, to feel more fraternal, to unite the longstanding ideals of Bolivar and Sandino which coincide," Borge added. He continued: "For this reason, we feel deeply proud to tread on the land of the liberator of Venezuela and South America."

Borge made these statements after placing a wreath at Simon Bolivar's tomb and before meeting with Oswaldo Paez Pumar, deputy foreign minister of Venezuela, who explained to him Venezuela's position regarding the dispute with Guyana over the Essequibo territory.

Tomas Borge heads a high-level Nicaraguan delegation which also includes Ernesto Cardenal, minister of culture; Carlos Zarruck, minister of mines and hydrocarbons; and Commander Eden Pastora, deputy minister of defense.

They were all warmly greeted by hundreds of sympathizers of the Sandinist revolution who gathered around the Foreign Ministry, which is known as the "Yellow House" because of its color.

Borge Assails U.S.

PA242022 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Maiquetia, Venezuela (VENPRES)--Commander Tomas Borge, Nicaraguan interior minister, has said that Nicaragua refused U.S. aid because his country is a millionaire in dignity and this should be known by its friends and enemies. Borge is a guest of Venezuelan Interior Minister Rafael Andres Montes de Oca.

Borge met with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins yesterday at 1700. He will also meet with representatives of all Venezuelan political parties.

Wearing an olive-drab uniform with his commander of the revolution insignia, Tomas Borge yesterday stepped out of the "19 July" airplane of the Nicaraguan Government and embraced Montes de Oca, who then introduced him to the top officials of the Interior Ministry who were waiting for him at the airport.

Speaking to newsmen, Borge expressed the Nicaraguan Government's concern over the obstacles and the serious problems it must face to strengthen democracy, increase production and reconstruct Nicaragua.

They threaten us. They try to blackmail us. They plan to attack us. Nicaragua is a very small country. It doesn't even have 3 million people. The basic threats against our revolution come from a country that is geographically, economically and militarily big. We really think that a sense of elemental (?decency) should put one on the side of the small country in the face of the aggressive plans of the big and powerful country, Borge told newsmen.

Borge said that he has come to Venezuela to talk with all sectors, to express the Nicaraguan people's and the Sandinist revolution's great thanks to the Venezuelan people and government and to explain all that needs to be clarified. Borge said the visit is very important not only because it enables him to reiterate Nicaragua's internationalist spirit in Bolivar's own land but also because it permits closer ties with the noble Venezuelan people who have expressed solidarity with the Nicaraguan people during the war and after the victory in the revolution's efforts to find its own path.

Tomas Borge said: We know that there is much comment about Nicaragua and its revolution. No one spoke about Nicaragua before. Perhaps there was talk about Nicaragua when there was an earthquake or a volcano erupted. It wasn't until the Sandinist people's revolution emerged victorious that there was talk about Nicaragua. This means that our struggle and our people's struggle rescued Nicaragua's name and made it known to the world. This fills Sandinists with satisfaction, Borge stressed.

Borge was greeted at the airport by Guillermo Yepez Boscan, Venezuelan ambassador to Nicaragua; Gonzalo Ramirez Morales, Nicaraguan ambassador to Venezuela; Maria Teresa Castillo, chairwoman of the Venezuelan Committee of Solidarity with Nicaragua which was established during the Nicaraguan war; and deputies Salom Meza, Guillermo Garcia Ponce, Americo Martinez and Hector Perez Marcano. Father Ernesto Cardenal, Nicaraguan culture minister, and Brigade Commander Eden Pastora, "Commander Cero" during the war against Somoza, were also warmly greeted by Minister Rafael Andres Montes de Oca.

Visits Maracaibo

PA240314 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1859 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Caracas, 23 Apr (LATIN-REUTER)--The Nicaraguan interior minister, Commander Tomas Borge went to Maracaibo today on the second day of an official visit to Venezuela that both countries have described as designed to improve bilateral relations.

At the invitation of Rafael Montes de Oca, his Venezuelan counterpart, Borge arrived in Caracas yesterday accompanied by Minister of Culture Ernesto Cardenal, Minister of Mines and Hydrocarbons Carlos Zaruck, and Deputy Minister of Defense Eden Pastora.

The Nicaraguan delegation, which was hailed by demonstrators in the area around the Foreign Ministry, plans to meet with Venezuelan political leaders, including former President Carlos Andres Perez, who during his term, supported the Sandinist movement in its struggle against Anastasio Somoza.

"Venezuela is interested in expanding the paths of dialogue, and one way to do this is by inviting rulers, leaders and politicians of other countries to bring this about," Montes de Oca said.

In his talks with the press, Borge described Nicaragua's relations with Venezuela as "magnificent," but said that "the U.S. Government's position with regard to our countries has been threatening."

Today, Borge and his party went to Maracaibo, 600 km northwest of Caracas, at the invitation of an oil company. Maracaibo is the capital of the state of Zulia, one of Venezuela's richest regions in hydrocarbons.

The Nicaraguan minister met with President Luis Herrera Campins for almost 2 hours yesterday after talking with Deputy Foreign Minister Oswaldo Paez Pumar.

Montes do Oca said that the invitation to the Nicaraguans "has the purpose of improving our relations and increasing the ease of dialogue between our two countries, particularly between our two governments."

Asked about the announcements that the United States would reestablish its aid to Nicaragua, Borge said that "if that aid is going to be resumed, it must be done on the premise that we absolutely do not accept conditions from anyone."

"We would really prefer to die of hunger before accepting conditions. Let them take away from us whatever they wish, but one thing they will never take away is our dignity. That has no price," he said.

Interviewed by EFE

PA251248 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2221 GMT 24 Apr 81

[By Victoria Valles]

[Text] Caracas, 24 Apr (EFE)--Tomas Borge, Nicaraguan interior minister, in reply to a question as to whether it was true the Sandinists are training 100,000 militiamen, declared that the figure was "300,000."

Commander Borge today completes the 3d day of his official visit to Venezuela, after having been invited by his colleague Rafael Andres Montes de Oca. Borge is accompanied by Commander Eden Pastora, vice minister of defense; Ernesto Cardenal, culture minister; and the mines and hydrocarbons minister.

The visit has been described as a bilateral success and a bolstering of Nicaragua's position vis-a-vis the United States, "vis-a-vis imperialism."

In an interview with EFE, the Nicaraguan minister spoke of his country's economic situation and described the suspension of U.S. aid as "pressure against our revolutionary process."

"The United States tells us: Behave and we will help you, but from their point of view, we will continue to be bad," Borge said ironically in reply to a question as to whether the suspension of aid by the Reagan administration implied pressure on Nicaragua to stop supporting the Salvadoran guerrillas.

Referring to El Salvador, he said that in his talks with Venezuelan political force, he suggested "the need to find a solution to the conflict, and there was talk about the possibility of a meeting between the two major parties, COPEI and Democratic Action to discuss the issue."

Concerning the assassination of Anastasio Somoza in Asuncion, Paraguay, in September 1980, Borge said "the entire world wants to know who killed Somoza. Well, he was executed by "Fuenteovejuna" [in reference to a Lope de Vega historical drama in which the people, having murdered the tyrant of Calatrava, Spain, were asked by the judge to tell who killed him, and they all shouted: "Fuenteovejuna," meaning everybody]. Then he added, "my feelings are with the people; that is why, although it is unfortunate to rejoice over the death of a human being, I exploded with joy."

Borge admitted the presence of many Cubans in Nicaragua, "particularly medics and teachers," and he admitted the presence of "Mexicans, Spaniards, and many Argentines, as government consultants."

Concerning the freedom of the Human Rights Commission in Nicaragua, he noted that "the best human rights commission is the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front."

Delegation Visits Zulia State

PA250435 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Commander Tomas Borge, minister of the interior, today concluded the second day of his official visit to Venezuela with a tour of the oil state of Zulia. On this occasion, Commander Borge was accompanied by the members of the official delegation: Commander Eden Pastora, deputy minister of defense; Companeros Ernesto Cardenal and Ernesto [as heard] Zarruck, ministers of culture and of mines and hydrocarbons, respectively; Alfredo Alaniz, president of the Central Bank; and other Nicaraguan Government officials.

Borge, a member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist Front, told newsmen in Maracaibo that the Sandinist revolution changed the socioeconomic and political structures that existed in Nicaragua for over four decades of Somozist dynasty. The Nicaraguan revolution, he said, is inspired by the thoughts and actions of Sandino and by the best historical traditions of our country, without rejecting those of other nations or other revolutions.

Since their arrival in Venezuela yesterday, Borge and his party, who were invited by Venezuelan Foreign Minister [as heard] Rafael Montes de Oca, have received warm demonstrations of solidarity from broad popular sectors. Yesterday they were acclaimed at the doors of the Foreign Ministry in Caracas by hundreds of people.

Pastora Comments on Communism

PA251235 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] If communism is a struggle against hunger, exploitation, lack of health and ignorance and the staging of a revolution, then communism is welcome in our country, Eden Pastora, vice minister of defense of Nicaragua, exclaimed in Maracaibo today. Pastora made this statement in reference to the possibility that his country might lend itself to the infiltration of communism into America.

In this regard, Pastora said that while revolutions have in common a struggle against hunger, exploitation, poor health, and ignorance, none of them can be completely equal nor can any one be a carbon copy of other revolutionary processes. In Nicaragua, he continued, we are engaged in a revolutionary process which has its own social and economic laws and which has a very Nicaraguan set of ideals that are the watchword of the National Directorate and historic vanguard of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

We have said with Sandinist frankness that we are Sandinists. What we are going to do and what we are doing is demonstrated to the world and we invite Latin American politicians and newsmen to come to Nicaragua to observe the Sandinist experiment in Nicaragua, Pastora said.

Pastora denied that his country has suspended Nicaraguan communications activities as was reported in some Latin American countries. Because of our Sandinist principles, we have complete press, religious and political freedom, Commander Pastora said.

Pastora on Regional Issues

PA251738 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0340 GMT 25 Apr 81

[By Victoria Valles]

[Text] Caracas, 23 Apr (EFE)--Commander Eden Pastora, Nicaragua's deputy defense minister, justified the preparation of a Sandinist army by saying that "Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala and others are buying weapons," and this worries his country.

Pastora is on on official visit to Venezuela with Commander Tomas Borge and other members of the Sandinist government junta, to ensure Venezuela's oil supplies for their country as well as its support in the face of the U.S. policy.

In an interview for this agency, Commander Cero disclosed that there are 3,500 Somozists detained in Nicaragua, but he denied that these are political prisoners. "We do not believe in calling them political prisoners; they are Somozist torturers and assassins and they will pay for this with their imprisonment. None of them has been tortured and we have executed no one," he added.

According to him, his government bought weapons from the American mafia because "I talked to the CIA and they would not sell them to us. Neither would the United States or Fidel Castro, so we bought from those who would sell to us."

He added that people are being speedily trained and prepared in Nicaragua "for the defense because the arms race is still a cause of instability in Central America. We did not start it, but Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala are arming themselves."

Asked about Cuba's influence on Central America's instability, he said that Cuba "has other problems. There are no Cuban soldiers in Nicaragua. Fidel sends them to Africa. Those are Fidel's international problems."

Regarding the U.S. Government's policy of suspending aid to his country, Pastora indicated that this "would have been different with Carter," adding that "if the United States does not realize that its policy favors the Soviet Union, it will sink."

"We are hungry for food and for culture and we accept aid wherever it comes from," he went on, explaining that for the time being, the Soviet Union is not providing any aid that compromises his government.

According to Pastora, the steps taken before the Venezuelan Government have been successful and his country will receive oil from President Luis Herrera Campins' government because the trip "has dispelled fears and explained concepts about our revolution."

Regarding the limitations on freedom of expression in Nicaragua, especially a recent decree that bans the publication of restrictive laws, he answered that "if LA PRENSA gets a hold of a decree, it distorts it, criticizes it and confuses the people."

Asked by this agency who is Nicaragua's Fidel Castro, Pastora answered: "There is no Fidel Castro. It is rumored that Commander Tomas Borge is the strongman, but that is a lie. And we aren't copying the Cuban revolution either; we are Sandinists."

Delegation Departs

PA261400 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1847 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Caracas, 25 Apr (EFE)--Tomas Borge, commander of the Nicaraguan revolution, and his retinue today returned to Nicaragua after their 3-day visit to Venezuela.

Borge was seen off by Venezuelan Interior Minister Rafael Andres Montes de Oca with whom he talked for 2 hours before leaving for his country.

During his visit to Venezuela, the Sandinist commander talked with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins and with the top leaders of Venezuela's political parties.

His visit has been seen by political experts as a step toward arriving at a political agreement in Latin America, and specifically on El Salvador, where guerrilla forces and the government maintain a fraticidal war.

EL SALVADOR

GUTIERREZ LAUDS ANTEL, REJECTS FOREIGN MEDIATION

PA280211 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1150 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Speech by government junta member Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez at the celebration of Telecommunication Workers Day; place not given;--recorded]

[Text] Fellow members of the revolutionary government junta, members of the cabinet, presidents of autonomous institutions, delegations of the military services, esteemed newsmen, former presidents of the National Telecommunications Administration [ANTEL], esteemed ANTEL workers, distinguished guests, Salvadoran people:

Through me, the revolutionary government today renders special recognition to the noble and hard-working telecommunications workers. They are noble and hard-working because, 24 hours a day and anywhere in the republic, there is always in ANTEL worker rendering some service to the community. This is the spirit of these meritorious workers, which they have shown even more during this difficult time that our fatherland is experiencing. For this reasons we say to them: Thank you for your efforts under all circumstances.

Everybody is aware of the enormous importance of telecommunications in the social and economic development of nations and their positive influence on the promotion of industry, commerce, tourism and other public and private activities. We also require telecommunications to provide health and well-being to the population, to operate and control air traffic and to provide daily numerous services such as roads, water distribution, sanitation, electricity and other services. Telecommunications have a direct impact on the production of goods and services and also make it possible to put an end to the isolation and neglect faced by the population sectors living in remote areas.

Therefore, it is not possible to leave telecommunications out of the overall planning of social and economic development. In other words, both are closely connected.

El Salvador must daily expand its technology in the various fields. Despite adversity, our country is moving ahead toward progress. The current agrarian reform program (?requires) a greater penetration by the telecommunications network into all areas of the reformed and yet to be reformed sectors. These needs, and the government's intention to promote telecommunications to the maximum, are the reasons for the drafting of the development plan for this sector, which will be implemented during the period 1981-83. The president of ANTEL has already referred to this plan.

However, despite all the good sides to telecommunications and the facilities they provide in these modern times, there are groups which have used them to deceive the world about El Salvador's true situation, distorting the truth about events in El Salvador in a bid to discredit the Salvadoran Government and people. Despite all this and the intensive domestic propaganda efforts of the (?resentful) sectors which are opposed to changes and the costly misinformation campaigns abroad, the Salvadoran people have not allowed themselves to be deceived. They have understood the true nature of the revolutionary process in which we are engaged and have devoted themselves to hard work.

On the part of the people, this represents a decision in favor of democracy and peace and at the same time a loud no to lies and to terrorist violence. With the sole exception of those who are very young, all Salvadorans must feel responsible for the events of the last few years. History will render its final judgment about the current events. All of us share the responsibility of leading the country toward a definite return to peace.

That is why those of us who believe in democracy contend that the Salvadoran people are the only ones entitled to seal their destiny without domestic or foreign pressures, without violence and amid absolute freedom.

We Salvadorans cannot and will never allow any foreign meddling in the solution of problems which are the exclusive province of Salvadorans. It must be understood once and for all that foreign interests cannot be mixed with the legitimate interests of the Salvadoran people. For this reason, the revolutionary government junta roundly rejects mediation in the current Salvadoran conflict. Accepting mediation would mean lending ourselves to a maneuver of international communism, which is trying to deceive world public opinion by involving several governments in the problem as a means to gain time to promote its objectives in the war in favor of the enemies of the people.

We respect the internal affairs of other countries and we demand equal respect. We are convinced that peoples must solve their own problems and this will continue to be our unshakeable position.

However, we must not allow ourselves to be deceived with these tricks. Therefore, we wish to speak clearly so everybody will understand: No one, absolutely no one in El Salvador can usurp the right to conclude any type of arrangement behind the people's backs. When I say no one, this of course includes all of us, and the (?rulers) as well.

The conviction that the people must decide their own destiny has led us to look for a political and democratic solution to the conflict plaguing us. However, when we refer to a political and democratic solution we refer exclusively to elections during which Salvadorans will freely elect their future government. This is so because this is what the people want and because this is a historical commitment embodied in the armed forces' proclamation of 15 October 1979, which we will fulfill honestly, responsibly and with determination.

As an initial step toward the fulfillment of this commitment, the revolutionary government junta has appointed a Central Elections Council [CCE], which is currently drafting a new law on elections and formulating the rules for its application. The CCE has already announced that this law and these procedures will be completed and available in time to register parties, carry out election campaigns and, finally, to hold elections in March of 1982 to elect a national constituent assembly. The Salvadoran people must be given an opportunity to express their sovereign will and that is why we believe that the elections must be open to all parties that advocate peace and abide by the rules of democratic elections and the laws of the republic.

We also feel that the parties abiding by electoral rules must be free to propose measures and ideas that may be useful in guaranteeing the cleanliness of this process, always bearing in mind, however, that the CCE is the highest authority in electoral matters.

For the purpose of developing this principle, we endorse the public statement issued by the CCE, in which it is noted that meetings will be held with the various political parties and organizations which are interested in outlining their points of view and contributing to the drafting of an effective means to allow a free expression of the people's will at the polls.

On the basis of these considerations, we make an appeal, first of all, to parties registered under the previous law on elections and, in second place, to all new organizations wishing to register under the new law on elections that will be promulgated.

We must show the world that we intend to hold absolutely free elections. For this reason, we invite international bodies like the OAS and other institutions with experience in democratic practices to let the CCE know through our Foreign Ministry what technical assistance they are in a position to provide to support clean and impartial suffrage.

Compatriots, we are on the path toward the formation of a government stemming from the people's will and in no way will we deviate from it, because this is a commitment the armed forces undertook with their people on 15 October 1979.

I began my speech by praising the virtues of telecommunications workers and the advantages of the system, and I am today making use of these advantages to send this message to the Salvadoran people, to the sister peoples of Central America and to all other peoples of the world because we wish to reiterate to them that will solve our problems; that we will not allow foreign meddling of any kind in our affairs and that we are a people who wish to work in peace and live under an authentic democratic system.

To all ANTEL workers on their day I convey a warm greeting from all members of the revolutionary government junta and reiterate our recognition for their extraordinary willingness to serve. We know that, thanks to the work of the institution's technicians and workers, El Salvador has reached an outstanding place among the countries that have a thoroughly efficient nationwide telecommunications network.

I only want to add a final wish, that is, that telecommunications continue to be a means to disseminate truth and promote peace and understanding among all nations on earth. Thank you very much. [applause]

ARMY BACKS REJECTION OF OUTSIDE MEDIATION

PA280054 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0017 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia closed ranks with the Salvadoran Army high command to support the position neither to negotiate nor accept mediation with the opposing leftist forces.

In this way, the Salvadoran Army is supporting the concept put forth by the commander in chief of the armed forces and vice president of the governing revolutionary junta, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez.

Last Saturday Colonel Gutierrez said "the governing revolutionary junta roundly rejects mediation in the current Salvadoran conflict, because to do so would mean to play into the hands of "a maneuver of international communism, which is trying to deceive world public opinion."

The statement did not coincide with that of the junta's president, Christian Democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte, who on several occasions has expressed his willingness to hold a dialogue with the left "any way, any time and anywhere."

The position of the junta now, however, is to talk with the opposition's leftist front on Salvadoran territory and without mediators.

Meanwhile, the left had drafted a strategy, according to a document seized by the armed forces from the opposition front. It implied mediation involving several Latin American countries, since the left will not sit at the same table with the junta.

At a news conference held today at the armed forces general staff in San Salvador, the defense minister said that the intelligence services had obtained the document, that it is authentic and that they have published it so that the Salvadorans can have an exact idea of the left's intentions.

In reply to other questions, Colonel Garcia said that there is no evidence of the involvement of six members of the armed forces in the murder of four U.S. nuns last 4 December.

"If we knew who they were we would have arrested them already," Garcia said.

The murder is being investigated by a Salvadoran commission wiht assistance from the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

The news conference held by the defense minister was also attended by Deputy Minister Col Francisco Adolfo Castillo, chief of staff Col Rafael Flores Lima, National Guard Director Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, 1st Brigade Commander Manuel Edmundo Palacios, and Bigoberto Ramos, commander of the armed forces broadcasting training center.

PLANNING MINISTER COMMENTS ON ECONOMY, TERRORISM

PA250327 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Statement to the nation by Planning Minister Atilio Vieytez--live]

[Excerpts] Good evening, Salvadorans: On this occasion, when I have the opportunity to address you by recommendation of the revolutionary government junta, I will inform you about efforts made in recent months by a negotiating team made up of representatives of the Central Reserve Bank and the Planning Ministry of El Salvador to obtain foreign financing for our economic recovery plan.

As a member of this negotiating team, I have had to travel quite frequently in the past few months. The most important aspects of these negotiations were carried out at three different levels. First, we have maintained--with the Foreign Ministry also being represented on the team--continuous contact with friendly countries, with which we have concluded specific agreements for financing and in some cases for grants.

In the course of these bilateral negotiations, we have maintained permanent contact with the U.S. Government and I can say at this time that a basic agreement has been negotiated with that country for approximately $126 million for fiscal year 1981, with the exception of the sum of $24 million that has to be submitted to the U.S. Congress and will be discussed next week.

In addition, in the bilateral sphere, the Governments of Mexico and Venezuela are financing oil supplies, as has been announced, according to a system of financing for El Salvador and other Central American and Caribbean countries. Those governments have kept that system in operation and this country has been able to reap benefits from the main aspect of it which, in this situation in which our balance of payments is unfavorable, consists of a plan by which we are allowed to withhold 30 percent of our oil bill for a period of 5 years. In the event that the Salvadoran Government should have certain programs or plans for investment or development, this sum could be converted into a loan for a much longer period.

We have also received aid from other countries, as is the case of some loans received from Argentina, Uruguay, France and other friendly countries that have responded to our call.

In addition to the bilateral sphere, we have also been in permanent contact with multinational financing agencies, particularly the IDB, the Central American Bank of Economic Integration, the IMF and the World Bank.

We have also presented to the World Bank a list of projects that are presently under discussion. However, given the nature of the projects themselves, some time will be required for agreements to be concluded.

In summary, what I consider to be the important feature of my message tonight is the fact that in the latest rounds of negotiations with other countries and with international agencies, we have achieved specific objectives that are already being translated into a flow of financing to the country. The importance of this is underscored when we make a comparison with the situation that existed approximately 1 year ago, when visits to international financial organizations were very difficult. At that time, the top officials of those institutions had many doubts regarding the possibility of reaching agreements with El Salvador in view of the conditions that existed in this country at the time, and the amount of information which they required was almost impossible to supply from all viewpoints.

There was too much uncertainty regarding El Salvador's future to allow those technical institutions to recommend to their directors a course to be followed with regard to this country.

That is why it is worthwhile to recall what was happening in El Salvador and to the Salvadoran Government 1 year ago, and to note the receptiveness, the understanding and cooperation that have been demonstrated in the past few months by the multinational financing agencies and by friendly countries.

I would like to reflect on this particular point and to analyze why there has been this change of attitude on the part of the foreigners who are looking at us from abroad. The truth, gentlemen, is that there has been an absolute change in the situation in El Salvador. From the disorder and lack of institutionality that existed in the first months of 1980, we have changed over to a situation in which, in the economic sphere, despite the great difficulties that it has faced, El Salvador has already managed to maintain a certain level of economy. We are about to announce the 1981-83 plan, which outlines a complete strategy for the recovery of our economy and for its growth in the future.

I would like to take this opportunity to refer to a matter that is completely personal to some extent, although it has great political connotations.

The Salvadoran people have learned, through the media, of a destructive campaign that the extreme left has initiated, by means of terrorist actions, to destroy my family's property with the intention of forcing me to resign from the post of planning minister.

In the first place, I sould like--before stating why I am not going to resign--to talk a little bit about why I am the planning minister. When the revolutionary junta invited me to become a member of this cabinet, I accepted with good will, because at the time I had been constantly exposed to the destructive attitudes of those terrorist groups and I was very much afraid to think that such persons might come to govern this country some day. I think that the reference that I have made to all the changes made in this country in the past year is in itself an answer to those gentlemen. Despite their destructive efforts--which they have now directed against my family, among the groups which they are attacking--I now have more faith in the salvation of this country by means of a democratic process, and I have an even greater conviction that we will not find a solution through the tyrannical actions utilized by those gentlemen of the extreme left.

Our enterprise is a small one that was started many years ago. It started in a very small manner and if it has grown to some extent, it has done so through the efforts of my father and his brothers and then later through the efforts of those of us who continued their work. I can say to those who have attacked us that my family and I bear them no ill will. We believe that their actions are the result of fanatical indoctrination and we would like those persons to go to see what they have done to our moviehouses and to the other factories that they have damaged so that they could realize how irrational their attitude is.

In summary, Gentlemen, I have great faith in the future of El Salvador. We already have many friends abroad who share this faith in our future and I am not going to resign from the government as long as the government feels that my services are useful. I urge the Salvadoran people to look at these acts of terrorism and imagine what would happen if the country were to be goverened with mediocre and vengeful attitudes and fanatical ideologies as we have seen in these cases, which fortunately are constantly decreasing. We would also like the Salvadoran people to remember that we have been staging a revolutionary process. We have been changing the basic structure of this country because we do not want to return to the situation that existed in this country before 1979.

Therefore, the Salvadoran people have a great future and must put aside extremes, both of the right and the left and realize that this path was opened because of the changes initiated by this government. However, it is a long road and we must accept two things.

First, we must accept that we cannot change our path. We must continue along this path that has been chosen. Second, we must adopt constructive attitudes in order to carry out this process in the most efficient manner possible.

CATHOLIC CHURCH OPPOSES PARTISAN MANEUVERS

PA262128 Paris AFP in Spanish 1910 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Apr (AFP)--The Salvadoran church will not become the instrument of any political party or military group, presbyter Roberto Toruella said here today in his Sunday homily.

Toruella, who said mass today, substituting for Acting Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas, also appealed to the persons responsible for the disappearance of U.S. newsman John Sullivan, about whom there has been no information since November. Toruella asked those responsible for Sullivan's disappearance to give some information on his fate. Otherwise, he said, this will be more evidence of the inhumanity of this period of our national history.

The prelate also came out against the proposal of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), presented by the Unified Revolutionary Directorate (DRU), to create an institution that would guarantee that international aid consigned to the victims of the Salvadoran conflict would not be used for other purposes. Toruella said that this is "a truly serious matter" because in his opinion this is a maneuver "to take advantage of the prestige of church institutions at the service of humanity and to use them as an instrument for subversion."

The clergyman said that "we must understand that in this country one cannot deal in healthy politics without seriously serving social and political problems." However, he added, "There are many who do not take this matter seriously because they believe that they will lose some or all of their power. They do not realize that with this stance, they are undermining the peace and [word indistinct] of all Salvadorans."

Meanwhile, it was revealed here today that a high-powered bomb destroyed a branch of the agricultural, commercial bank in the western part of the city. The explosion caused no casualties and so far no terrorist organization has assumed responsibility for the attack.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN SHERATON HOTEL MURDER TRIAL

PA272248 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 27 Apr 81 pp 7, 15

[Text] Sofia Alas de Ramirez has denied charges made by witness Teresa de Jesus Torres Lopez in the trial against Ricardo Sol Meza and Hans Christ [name as published] for the triple murder of Jose Rodolfo Viera, president of the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation, ISTA, and U.S. lawyers Michael Peter Hammer and Mark David Pearlman.

The two witnesses are employees of the Sheraton Hotel (of San Salvador), where the crime was committed on the night of 3 January, according to information released by the fifth criminal court of San Salvador.

Witness Torres declared that Sol Meza and Christ had threatened to kill several employees should they say anything about what they had seen related to the triple murder.

Witness Alas de Ramirez, however, denied the statements of Teresa Torres and said she had tried to convince her to make false charges against Sol Meza and Christ, charging them with the three murders, reminding her of a $50,000 reward for information concerning the crime. Witness Alas de Ramirez refused to make the false charges and decided to tell the truth at the trial; that is, without incriminating anyone, much less Sol Meza and Christ, according to her story.

Meanwhile, on Saturday Dr Jorge Vitelio Luna, defense counsel, submitted a request to the court to summon Maj Mario Denis Moran as a witness to render testimony as soon as possible. Such a request would have to made through the Defense Ministry, according to the lawyer, who said he will ask for an expansion of the statements of witness Teresa de Jesus Torres Lopez who, according to court circles, enjoys U.S. protection.

On the same day, Saturday, two new attorneys were added to the trial to reinforce the prosecution. They are Victor Douglas Gutierrez and Reinaldo de Jesus Yanez, who will join lawyers Jorge Carles Ficeac and Rafael Antonio Gutierrez.

GUATEMALA

PARTY NOMINATES FORMER MINISTER FOR PRESIDENT

PA271915 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] The Authentic Nationalist Central Party today nominated Gustavo Anzueto Vielman as its presidential candidate. The nomination was announced during the party's national convention held at the Real Movie Theater in this city. Anzueto Vielman was minister of communications and public works during Gen Carlos Arana Osorio's administration.

During today's convention, General Arana was elected national director of his party's campaign. Before today's convention, Roberto Arana Espana, Ramiro (Alfonso) Moneroy, Rene Mendoza Palomo and Alejandro Maldonado Aguirre had been mentioned as presidential possibilities. The latter is currently the candidate of the Nationalist Renewal Party [PNR].

Upon being nominated, Anzueto Vielman announced that if he is elected, he will fight leftist subversion.

The other three presidential candidates already nominated are: former Vice President Mario Sandoval Alarcon for the National Liberation Movement, industrialist Roberto Alejos (Sarsu) for the National Unity Front and Maldonado Aguirre for the PNR.

ARMY PATROL DESTROYS GUERRILLA CAMP IN EL QUICHE

PA271914 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] A military patrol operating near the town of San Andres Sajcabaja, El Quiche Department, discovered a subversive camp at 0900 yesterday. A skirmish ensued which resulted in the death of two guerrillas. The rest of the criminals using the camp fled. There were no casualties on the military side, states a communique issued by the army public relations office.

A box that was found there contained two AR-15 rifles, one Galil rifle, several Russian-made fragmentation grenades, rounds of various sizes as well as canned food, medicine, several foreign passports and subversive propaganda, the communique adds.

At the request of the peasants who reside in the area, constant military patrols and surveillance are being maintained to counter and neutralize the actions of clandestine groups operating outside the law, concludes the army public relations bulletin issued last night.

HONDURAS

OFFICER CONFIRMS 24 APRIL INCIDENT WITH SANDINISTS

PA271738 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] A confrontation between the 11th Infantry Battalion and Sandinist forces in Guasaule along the Honduran-Nicaraguan border was reported on Friday. Col Daniel Bali Castillo, unit commander, has confirmed the report for this newscast:

[Begin recording] [Bali Castillo] Well, as you have stated, the news has been reported and a new confrontation did occur. As always, we were provoked by the Sandinist forces. Therefore, since the area is our responsibility and we are there to defend national sovereignty, we are alert to perform that duty set forth in our constitution and in the armed forces charter law.

[Question] Colonel, were reinforcements sent to the border when you first found out about the news?
[Answer] Yes. As you know, this is a normal occurrence and, since one does not know what the outcome of the situation might be, reinforcements are needed. Even though our troops are in all the border areas, the necessary action has to be taken to do our duty to protect the border.

[Question] Sandinist officials claim this situation is due to the fact that Hondurans, especially the government, are supporting the counterrevolutionary bands operating from Honduran soil.
[Answer] Yes, they have always claimed that but, as you know, [words indistinct] we are respectful of self-determination of peoples and we don't meddle in the domestic affairs of other nations. Therefore, as a member of the 6th Military Region, I don't accept the accusation because we could not honestly allow military forces, in this case Somozists or counterrevolutionaries as they say, to operate in the territory because we have relations with Nicaragua.

[Question] Are you in touch with the nearest Sandinist commander to avoid confrontations?
[Answer] Yes. This incident occurred just as what you might call joint military operations were underway. Fortunately, we have been in close coordination and contact with my counterpart because we want to investigate this. The most appropriate thing is to withdraw forces and we will meet again later to investigate the incident. [end recording]

TRUCKS TO NICARAGUA DETAINED AT GUASAULE CUSTOMS

PA271627 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Last weekend Economy Secretariat officials reported that several trailer trucks which transport merchandise from Honduras to Nicaragua are being held up at customs. Although the border has not been announced to be officially closed yet, the trucks are being held up particularly at the Guasaule customs office in Choluteca Department.

Officials consulted on the matter said that the problem is due to the fact that the Nicaraguan Government has asked Honduras for an explanation regarding the recently approved Honduran anti-inflation plan which, according to Nicaragua, will seriously affect Nicaragua. Since 1979 Honduras has had a favorable commercial balance with Nicaragua totaling more than 50 million lempiras. However, when the anti-inflation measures were approved, the Sandinist government via Orlando Solorzano, integration and foreign trade director, asked local officials for an explanation of the new plan.

POLICE, INTERPOL ARREST FOREIGN FMLN SUPPORTERS

PA242146 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 24 Apr 81

[From 24 April Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO, page 40]

[Text] Five alleged members of the subversive Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] of El Salvador have been arrested by Interpol. A large amount of revolutionary material and forged passports, which they presumably used to enter the country, were confiscated.

According to a confidential source, the guerrillas, who are of Bolivian, Chilean and Guatemalan origin, were carrying forged passports and a large amount of subversive material.

The guerrillas were arrested in a home in the Miramontes neighborhood in the southwestern part of Tegucigalpa.

According to the reports, the five foreign guerrillas are part of a logistical support team of the FMLN of El Salvador and they had set up their base of operations in a house in the Miramontes neighborhood.

The Honduran police and Interpol have requested information from their counterparts in the supposed countries of origin of the five guerrillas in order to establish their true identities and what kind of organization they belonged to in their country. The police and Interpol also want to find out if the guerrillas have any charges pending against them in their country in order to arrange their extradition.

POLICE ARREST SIX NATURALIZED SWEDISH TEACHERS

PA252354 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1544 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 25 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Honduras police arrested six Swedish university teachers "without any justification," Felicito Montalvan Toscano, chairman of the Honduran University Students Federation (FEUH), said here today.

The arrested teachers Maria Digna Pineda (Honduran), Isabel Gallardo (Chilean), Christian Palestra (Chilean), Arturo Diaz (Guatemalan), Marcial Garcia (Bolivian) and Gerardo Sanchez (Chilean). All are naturalized Swedes and are members of the Nosotros Cultural Academy (ACUN).

"The ACUN companeros have their documents in order and we do not know why the police arrested them," Montalvan Toscano said.

Julio Bonilla, Swedish consul in Honduras, said that "our office will investigate the case completely to learn the reason for the arrest of these persons."

The arrested teachers are Spanish teachers at the (?Uppsala) Free University in Sweden and were arrested following a cultural presentation Friday night here.

Deportations Planned

PA261925 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1555 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 26 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran police charged today that four Swedish citizens arrested in Tegucigalpa on Friday were "subversives" and announced they will be deported next week.

A police spokesman said: "We have found maps, drawings and data about strategic parts of the city in addition to false documents on these persons, and we therefore presume they are linked to subversive movements."

Julio Bonilla, the Swedish consul in Honduras, told ACAN-EFE: "I was told at the police station that the Swedish citizens would be released next week, but I was not told to what country they will be deported."

The police did not say if a relationship had been established between the arrested persons and any leftist organization of Central America or elsewhere.

PLH NOMINATES SUAZO CORDOBA FOR PRESIDENT

PA252344 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1657 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 24 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Early today representatives of over 200 local councils elected Roberto Suazo Cardoba presidential candidate for the centrist Liberal Party of Honduras [PLH].

Suazo Cordoba is chairman of the National Constituent Assembly and his candidacy was a fact long before the convention ratified it.

LONG-TERM SOLUTION TO SQUATTERS ISSUE NEEDED

PA271805 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Andres Torres commentary]

[Text] While the government is taking emergency measures to cope with the difficult economic situation in the country and provides guarantees to the areas earmarked for the production of basic grains, the peasant organizations have decided to invade lands throughout the country. Antonio Julin Mendez, who in addition to presiding over the Honduran Peasants National Association [ANACH] is also a deputy to the National Constituent Assembly, has stated that the operations were not ordered by the ANACH executive committee but by the grassroots; however, they are supported because they are the logical response to the silence of the executive branch to the public proposal of the end of March.

We don't want to think that the ANACH leaders cannot control the membership, but the remarks uttered by the chairman lead one to believe that anarchy prevails in the peasant organization. We are aware that necessity is the mother of invention and that, in the case of the granting of land, peasants have been needing land to work. However, in a de jure regime one cannot invade land merely because it has not been granted.

The land reform process anywhere in the world is slow and sometimes unnerving. For instance, Mexico has been unable to solve the land issue even though land reform has been in effect for more than 50 years. To speak of land reform involves not just the mere distribution of land but also technical and credit assistance so the land reformed can be successfully worked. Not to do so would result in distributing poverty instead of land.

Peasants cannot and should not be satisfied to produce crops for domestic consumption but should become interested in producing a surplus in order to acquire goods and services. Nevertheless, when they resort to the use of force and continue to work the soil with primitive means, they are falling short of the goal because the key thing is profitability.

Land invasions lead to two things: They enhance insecurity in the countryside and they scare away investors. We must be clear that peasant groups without appropriate state assistance cannot cover the production deficits which increase daily with the constant withdrawal of agroindustrialists. That is the source of the perhaps chromic phenomenon that in Honduras we don't even produce enough to supply ourselves. Hence, the peasant invasions solve problems of the present moment but not future needs.

The results are obvious. Thousands of families have become nomadic, occupying some land in one place and then leaving it to look for land somewhere else. The government must carefully study this situation because the solution in not just to evict them from a plot of land because the situation happens again somewhere else later, and as long as this vicious circle continues, there will be no peace in the countryside.

How will the government protect the areas earmarked for corn, bean, rice and sorghum crops? That is the $64,000 question. There is no respect in the countryside or in the city and the solution will never be to deal blows to the squatters but to create the necessary conditions so everyone will be equally benefited. As long as illegal squatters exist, investors will never be motivated. Good intentions are not enough; the important thing is the facts.

BRIEFS

LAND TO PEASANTS--San Pedro Sula--The National Agrarian Institute of San Pedro Sula has turned over 1,106 manzanas to peasants in La Nueva Justoza in Choloma Cortez. [Excerpt] [Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 13 Apr 81 PA]

NICARAGUA

WPC PRESENTS HO CHI MINH AWARD TO PEOPLE, FSLN

Arrival of WPC Delegation

PA240441 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Excerpts] WPC President Romesh Chandra said on his arrival in Managua that the Ho Chi Minh Award represents the worldwide recognition of the Nicaraguan people and their vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], for their efforts on behalf of peace. Chandra said that the award is the nations' way of expressing their gratitude to the Nicaraguan people for their victory, which has contributed to the people's liberation struggle, to peace, detente and friendship. We are here to reiterate our support to the liberation struggle of the people of Sandino. In this respect, he added, we promise to do everything we can in support of the task that lies ahead of the Nicaraguan people and their Government of National Reconstruction. Nicaragua is not alone; the spirit of Ho Chi Minh and the people who are struggling for peace are on the side of and will always be on the side of the heroic people of Sandino, especially now that Nicaragua is once again the victim of the aggressions, conspiracies and interventions of the imperialist forces and the world's reactionary sectors, Chandra pointed out. Although the United States is supporting the activities of the counterrevolutionaries, the former Somozist guardsmen, Nicaragua will defend itself from the imperialist aggression, Chandra added.

This is the second time that the WPC has given the Ho Chi Minh Award. The first time the award was given to the PLO and this time it is given to the Nicaraguan people and to the FSLN in recognition of their efforts to build a new society.

The WPC delegation headed by its president, Romesh Chandra, was welcomed today at the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport by State Council President Carlos Nunez Tellez on behalf of the Nicaraguan people and the FSLN National Directorate.

Chandra will deliver the Ho Chi Minh Award this afternoon to Defense Minister Humberto Ortega, who will receive it on behalf of Nicaragua.

During the welcoming ceremony, Commander Nunez said that our country is waging a permanent struggle on behalf of peace. He said that to have peace we must have economic and political stability and the right to our sovereignty and self-determination. Nunez added that imperialism is attacking Nicaragua's peace policy.

The WPC delegation visiting Nicaragua is composed of citizens of different countries. Its president, Romesh Chandra, is from India, Yevgeniy Fedorov from the USSR, Pham Huy Thong from Vietnam, (Eric Fenglass) from the United States, Gordon Schaffer from Great Britain, (Tibebu Shisserow) from Ethiopia, (?Abdulla Khourany), Elena Gil Izquierdo, Nathaniel Hill, Jesus Reyes and Arturo Espinoza.

The vice president of the WPC [words indistinct] said at an airport news conference that millions of North Americans are in favor of people struggling for their independence and for peace. The newsmen asked the WPC vice president about the council's position on the imperialist aggressions in Central America. Vice President (Fenglass) said:

[Begin (Fenglass) recording in English] I am very happy to be here. In the United States today there are many persons, millions of them, that are with you in your struggle, and we are not going to allow the Government of the United States, if we can help it, to intervene in your affairs. You have a right, as all people have, to achieve your independence.

I know that for years you fought against Somoza and you fought against oppression. I welcome the fact that you now are a liberated nation. You have problems, but I want you to know that there are millions of American citizens like me who are with you, to help you work those problems out, and we will do everything we can to stop our government from intervening in your affairs. [end recording]

Among the members of the WPC delegation visiting our country to deliver the Ho Chi Minh Award to the FSLN, we have Pham Huy Thong, member of WPC presidential committee and vice president of social sciences state committee of Vietnam. Huy Thong has expressed his admiration for the Nicaraguan people for their liberation struggle against the common enemy, U.S. imperialism, and finds similarities with his people for the heroism and determination to seek independence and peace.

Presentation Ceremony

PA232357 [Editorial Report] Managua Domestic Service in Spanish at 0113 GMT on 24 April 1981 is intercepted in progress carrying a live broadcast of the ceremony in Managua at which the WPC is to present the Ho Chi Minh Award to the Nicaraguan people and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN].

Attendants at this event include a number of international personalities and as the broadcast is intercepted, the Vietnam representative is speaking in Vietnamese which is translated simultaneously into Spanish. In his speech, the delegate stresses Ho Chi Minh's presence in Nicaragua and Latin America. The Vietnamese delegate emphasizes the Nicaraguan people's heroic struggle for victory and reconstruction and against imperialism's maneuvers. In conclusion, he expresses the hope that all Yankee maneuvers will be crushed and that Nicaragua will obtain even greater successes in the future. His speech ends at 0131 GMT.

The next speaker, Yevgeniy Fedorov, vice president of the WPC and Soviet representative to that organization, begins speaking in Spanish at 0132 GMT. He also underscores the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan people and the FSLN, reiterating the USSR's stand on the peoples' struggles for independence. Near the end of his speech, he wishes Nicaragua new successes in the construction and defense of the country and hails Soviet-Nicaraguan friendship. Fedorov ends his speech at 0140 GMT.

(Eric Fenglass), vice president of the WPC and American representative, delivers the next speech, in English with a simultaneous Spanish translation. The American delegate's speech begins at 0141 GMT. (Fenglass) reassures Nicaraguans that "millions of Americans" are on their side and calls for unity among Nicaraguans to stave off any attempts at dividing them. The (Fenglass) speech concludes at 0148 GMT.

The next speech is delivered by Elena Gil Izquierdo, vice president of the WPC and president of Cuba's Peace and Sovereignty Council. Gil Izquierdo begins speaking in Spanish at 0149 GMT and, among other things, hails the FSLN for its courage and heroism. Further on, she stresses Cuba's traditional affection for the Nicaraguan people, the two countries' common experiences and the existence of a common enemy, Yankee imperialism. "But today," she continues, "people are awakening." They will not be cowed by threats of aggression, and they will continue struggling until all barriers against their development, culture, and true freedom are eliminated. Finally, she says that united, all Latin American people will save humankind and the world from a nuclear catastrophe. Gil Izquierdo's speech ends at 0154 GMT.

At 0156 GMT, Gordon Schaffer, member of the WPC vice presidency, vice president of the British Peace Assembly and president of the British Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe, begins delivering the next speech in English which is translated simultaneously into Spanish. He talks about his countrymen's opposition to any policy that advocates interference and to Reagan's intent to attack free peoples. Schaffer cites various cases of the British people's support for the independence struggles waged by other nations and augurs that Nicaragua, like other nations before it, will also achieve great things along its road to reconstruction. Schaffer's speech ends at 0203 GMT.

The next speaker is introduced as (Tibebu Shisserow), secretary general of Ethiopia's Peace Committee. (Shisserow) begins his speech in English at 0204 GMT. It is also translated simultaneously into Spanish. He refers to his own country's case and how it was only nominally independent under Hailie Selassie, like Nicaragua was under Somoza. He continues to draw parallels between his country's case and that of Nicaragua and in conclusion he says that, like the Ethiopian revolution, Nicaragua's revolution will also succeed. After reaffirming Ethiopia's solidarity with Nicaragua and hailing the latter's inspiration to the world, (Shisserow) ends his speech at 0211 GMT.

Nathaniel Hill, secretary of the WPC's Human Rights Commission, delivers the next speech in Spanish at 0213 GMT. Hill is Panama's representative at this event. In his speech, he underscores Panama's support and solidarity for the Nicaraguan revolution to the point that Nicaragua's victory was regarded as a Panamanian victory by the country's progressive sectors. Panama, he vows, will not let the Nicaraguan revolution be attacked with impunity either directly or indirectly. In conclusion, he demands that the U.S. Government stop interfering and let Nicaraguans build their destiny. Hill's speech ends at 0217 GMT.

Hill is followed by WPC President Romesh Chandra, who begins delivery of his speech at 0218 GMT. After Chandra finishes speaking at 0239 GMT, he presents the award to Nicaraguan junta member Daniel Ortega at 0240 GMT.

Humberto Ortega, defense minister and FSLN representative, then begins delivering the closing speech at 0243 GMT. Ortega finishes his speech at 0300 GMT.

The event closes with the singing of the revolutionary anthem, and the live transmission concludes at 0338 GMT.

Chandra Presentation

PA241838 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0218 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Speech by WPC President Romesh Chandra at ceremony to present Nicaragua the WPC's Ho Chi Minh Award at the Ruben Dario Theater in Managua--live in English with simultaneous Spanish translation; processed from English]

[Excerpts] The struggle of Nicaragua was never a separate struggle. It was part of the worldwide struggle: the struggle to prevent war, to bring peace to the world, to end the domination and exploitation of imperialism. It was this which made Nicaragua strong. It is because of this that today U.S. imperialism seeks to put out that flame. Every moment there is news of the new conspiracy of U.S. imperialism. They break their contracts. They seek to strangle the Nicaraguan revolution. They build a tremendous propaganda campaign. They train the fascists, remnants of the guards of Somoza in Miami or Honduras. They organize new conspiracies with reactionary forces. They seek to put out the flame.

We have come from all over the world to meet with the leaders and the people of Nicaragua so that we can report back Nicaragua's answer to these attacks. Nicaragua's answer is the same answer that Sandino would give and the same answer that Carlos Fonseca would have given. And that is that try as you may our sovereignty and independence are not for sale. We shall defend it with every ounce of our blood. Nicaragua stands strong. The banner of Sandino is held high. You cannot defeat us. [applause, chanting of slogans]

The struggle today of Nicaragua is part of the worldwide struggle of today, part of the struggle against the tremendous danger of a nuclear war, part of the struggle against the arms buildup of imperialism, part of the struggle of all peoples for their independence and sovereignty.

If Nicaragua stands strong, the fight for peace grows stronger and the forces that want nuclear war become weaker. Nicaragua fights for the best causes of all humanity today. Do not underestimate the danger of nuclear war. Do not underestimate the acts of world aggression, the weapons of those who profit from weapons and aggression.

I have come here to announce on behalf of the WPC and all the 135 countries represented in the council and all the different political parties and mass organizations represented in the council that we have come to the unanimous conclusion that the Ho Chi Minh Award for the work of freedom and independence should be awarded to a people who have carried out the work which Ho Chi Minh asked all peoples to do, a people who have carried out this work with honor and dignity, with courage and heroism, with an internationalism which is vital, like the internationalism of Ho Chi Minh. The WPC has decided to give this award to the people of Nicaragua, to their vanguard, the Sandinist Front of National Liberation. It was a unanimous decision by hundreds of millions represented in the WPC, and we have come here conscious of the greatness of this moment.

This prize is at the same time our pledge that as in the past, today when the dangers are great, when imperialism's evil eyes are on this land which is building a new life for itself, this prize means that Ho Chi Minh is with Nicaragua, that the WPC is with Nicaragua. [applause] This prize is a warning to those who would seek to destroy the revolution, who would seek to put out the flame. Nicaragua is not alone. Ho Chi Minh is with Nicaragua. The peoples of the world are with Nicaragua. The whole world stands with Nicaragua. [applause]

Ortega Acceptance

PA241736 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0243 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra, Sandinist National Liberation Front Political Committee member, during ceremony at the Ruben Dario Theater where the WPC presented Nicaragua with Ho Chi Minh Award--live]

[Excerpt] In Latin America Yankee imperialism has been involved in warmongering, oppression and crime. We don't and won't forget intervention against the people's regime in Guatemala in 1954, against the Dominican people in 1965 or against the Chilean people in 1973. Neither will we forget the cowardly and criminal blockade that U.S. imperialism has maintained and still maintains against revolutionary Cuba.

The most reactionary imperialist circles have also unleashed repression against the American people themselves, against the fighters for peace and independence, against the fighters for racial equality, men such as Robinson [as heard] or Martin Luther King, killed for defending peace and the rights of blacks. While the revolution and the progressive forces of the world uphold the principles of peace and independence, Yankee imperialists and reactionaries get involved in warmongering, blackmail and aggression.

Nicaragua is living proof of economic, political, diplomatic and every other type of aggression by Yankee imperialism. It is a living example for the Latin American peoples to see. Since last century when the Yankees spoke of America for the Americans out of an interest in controlling Latin America by controlling the Atlantic Ocean, Nicaragua has been subjected to that aggression, that oppression. Yankees took Mexico's territory. Yankees tried to take Cuba away from Spain's colonial hold during the Spanish-American War at the end of the century. Yankees intervened in our soil as an expression of U.S. expansionism in last century through William Walker, and the U.S. Government supported such a mercenary and filibuster. Those Yankee policies are the same policies they have continued practicing this century, from the Big Stick to Dollar Diplomacy, removing the liberal regime of Zelaya to impose conservative, sepoy-like regimes, subservient to their imperial interests.

The State Department back then, as a good agent of bankers and financiers and with its back covered by the Marines, engineered the tragedy, the destruction, the bloodshed and sacrifice of our poor working people and peasants. The Yankees and the various U.S. administrations decided at the end of the century that our people should have more than 100,000 victims from interventions: from the 1909 intervention until the time of Sandino's expulsion of the Yankees in 1933.

Our people know and are living proof of what reactionary U.S. rulers are capable of doing. After Sandino's assassination, we experienced a cruel, bloodthirsty dictatorship as a continuation of Yankee intervention in Nicaragua and, as we have said on other occasions, our victory on 19 July was a victory over the last Yankee marine left in Nicaragua, Somozism.

Our revolution is still facing the imperialist reactionary maneuvers by the most reactionary warmongering power circles in the United States and their administration. However, our poor working people will not bow down as they did not bow down before. They cut off the wheat supply, and they have taken other economic measures to try to foil the revolutionary process we are promoting. These are not really economic measures. They are political measures directed at creating unrest and confusion among our people so that our people, who they think will be confused, will blame Sandinism, the revolutionary government, for economic problems. This is an aggressive political measure to set a better, more suitable stage for further, deeper intervention, for military intervention.

Right now they cannot intervene militarily because our revolution is strong and it is strong because it has the moral support of the peoples and because the revolutionary progressive sectors of our America, the peoples of our world, (?support) this revolution. It is strong because our cause is still understood and supported. Thus, they are trying to take various actions to cut back our revolution's political support, particularly in the area, and then proceed with military aggression, which will permit them to destroy this revolution--a living, constant example to the causes contrary to peace, which are hunger, plundering, exploitation, the aggression experienced by the poor and exploited workers and peasants of Latin America.

As Companero Romesh Chandra pointed out, they are trying to put out the flame of freedom lit for our people by the more than 50,000 killed during our heroic struggle. Our people will not bow down to imperialist threats. Our vanguard, the Sandinist Front, which is part of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution, in the call we made to our people to sign the dignity letter, vowed with its signature its courage, its dignity and its determination to shed up to the last drop of blood if necessary to defend its revolution, its homeland, its people. [applause; indistinct shouts]

In less than 15 days, thousands have signed the dignity letter. If I am not mistaken, more than 500,000 signatures have been collected so far. This represents almost the entire nation, most of the working people, most of the people who struggled for their liberation here, more than 500,000 signatures against imperialist policy and for the Sandinist people's revolution and its historic vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. [applause]

As another companero of the WPC stated, we cannot underestimate aggressive imperialism. The pretext that Yankee imperialism used to send the note to (Knox), who overthrew Zelaya, was the execution of two mercenaries, Cannon and (Cross), by the Zelaya administration. Those Yankees were involved in antigovernment actions. That was the pretext used to topple Zelaya.

Some 2 or 3 days ago, the Sandinist People's Army border guards arrested two Honduran spies who are being thoroughly investigated because although they were dressed as civilians, it seems they are Honduran soldiers who have confessed. They were sent by Capt Andres Trejos, chief of the intelligence service of the 6th Battalion, on reconnaissance missions of our land and military units.

These spies belong to another group of Honduran spies connected to Somozism and reactionary sectors of the army who are involved in armed actions along the border. One must be patient so as not to be provoked. This may be a pretext to cause a situation similar to past experiences, to cause a war which imperialism and the reactionaries would only lose even if our people had to suffer and shed their blood again. We must be patient and, when we run out of patience, as Carlos Fonseca put it, we will look for more patience. But this doesn't mean that we will stop strengthening our defense, the military preparedness of the working people in the militias, because the guarantee of our people's stability and calm in the final analysis is the people's weapons. [applause]

We will then continue to strengthen the defense of the nation and the revolution as a contribution to the cause of independence and peace. We are preparing for that defense not because we are hawkish but to cope with the warmongering maneuvers. Our revolution, seriously aware of the imperialist danger and not underestimating what the most reactionary, adventurous sectors in the U.S. administration are capable of, is interested in winning the most beautiful war, which is a war that we can avoid. In this regard, our revolution continues to reaffirm that national unity, the unity of all social strata in Nicaragua around the united working people led by the FSLN, is now more important than ever.

We are preparing for the armed defense of unity and the peace that we need so that, with national unity, we can rebuild our country which was destroyed by backwardness and war, as soon as possible. We now state that national unity around the working people, the unity of all national sectors--intellectuals, students, women, youth, businessmen--is a decisive factor to defend the peace we enjoy today, to rebuild our country and to be able to cope better with the maneuvers and destructive aggression which the most reactionary circles in the U.S. administration are ready to undertake against Nicaragua.

The turncoats, the Nicaraguan reactionary circles which are consciously or unwittingly serving the policy of U.S. aggression, are not aware that, as far as its strategic interests in Central America are concerned, Yankee imperialism could not care less about the remnants of capitalism, about the turncoat bourgeoisie remaining in Nicaragua. Imperialism could not care less if those reactionary, turncoats who remain in Nicaragua are crushed by the people as the aggressive boots of the lackeys of imperialism or imperialism itself set foot on Nicaraguan soil. They could not care less about that. Some turncoat bourgeois elements are not aware of that. They don't realize that they are being used by the strategic imperialist interests in Central America, the circles that want to label Nicaragua so that the reconstruction process will become more difficult, the circles that want to provoke our people into radical measures which will harm national unity.

It is really the reactionary circles in the area and in the U.S. administration that are most interested in not having national unity, the most interested that the turncoat bourgeoisie provoke our people into crushing them and thus justifying their military aggression of our people. The Nicaraguan reactionary circles don't realize that the revolution won't lose anything if this process is radicalized. They are the only ones who will lose. Our people won't lose anything. They will advance. That's why we who are seriously observing the imperialist maneuvers confirm the call to the national unity needed by our revolution now to reactivate our economy, to bring our country out of backwardness, to achieve the goals of national reconstruction, to cope with the unpatriotic, imperialist maneuvers.

We want to confirm to the WPC representatives and to their chairman, Companero Romesh Chandra, the determination of our historic vanguard, the Sandinist Front, to follow the revolutionary line we have followed so far, guiding our Sandinist people's revolution, our working people, our poor people, peasants, youth, women. We want to confirm that we will continue to defend the cause of independence and peace by consolidating our revolution and by making the decision to firmly confront the imperialist maneuver.

Finally, we want to again give thanks for the WPC's honorable distinction of giving the Ho Chi Minh Award to our vanguard, the Sandinist Front; to our heroic people; to Carlos Fonseca; to Rigoberto Lopez Perez and to the father of the peoples, the anti-imperialist revolution, our foremost guide and beacon, Augusto Cesar Sandino. [applause]

Eternal vivas to the immortal examples of Ho Chi Minh and Sandino. [crowd replies: viva]
Viva the struggle for peace and independence. [crowd replies: viva]
Viva the heroic, courageous, hard-working and joyful Nicaraguan people. [crowd replies: viva]
Free fatherland [crowd replies: or death] [applause]

STATE COUNCIL'S NUNEZ VIEWS REVOLUTION, U.S. THREAT

AU231635 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Apr 81 pp 1, 7

[RUDE PRAVO staff journalist Oldrich Pospisil interview with Carlos Nunez Tellez, Nicaragua State Council president and member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, at the end of his 15-18 April visit in the CSSR: "Prepared To Defend Freedom"; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] What is the most typical feature of the current domestic political situation in liberated Nicaragua?

[Answer] "We are building a democratic and socially just society. For this reason, we have involved all true patriots and all creative and progressive forces of the country in the process of renewal: workers, farmers, the army and the entrepreneurial circles. Of course, we have reorganized the state apparatus and democratized industrial production and agriculture. But, above all, we need peace, and our renewal process is being disturbed by aggressive threats and sabotage directed from abroad. The United States has revoked the promised credits and is aiding provocations against our country. To a certain extent all that retards our efforts to liquidate unemployment, for renewal and the country's comprehensive development."

[Question] In this connection, how do you assess the unity of the people in their efforts for progressive changes and their preparedness to defend the revolution?

[Answer] "We are striving to comprehensively and appropriately organize and activate people. After the fall of the Somoza dictatorship, organizations of women, youth and children were established and are thriving, as are the influential progressive trade union organizations which are under a unified 'umbrella' body. The Patriotic Front of the Revolution, associating political parties which closely cooperate with the Sandinist National Liberation Front, has great influence. And we do not disregard the issue of defense of our revolution, either. The national militia, which--together with the revolutionary army--is our country's mighty shield, will have fully 120,000 well-trained members by next week. This is a nation in arms. We are prepared to defend our country's freedom.

"Our revolution is democratic and anti-imperialist. It enables free development of all democratic forces in the interest of the working people and the nation's prosperity. We have taken decisive steps in the struggle against illiteracy, and we also make possible equal development for the Sumo, Miskito and Rama ethnic groups, including respecting their languages."

[Question] What do you regard as the main danger to your revolution from abroad?

[Answer] "Provocateurs working against us have their bases, above all, here in Central America, or--to put it more accurately--in certain Central American countries, but also in Florida in the United States. In a way, revolution constitutes a transgression for capitalism. Earlier, Ronald Reagan had already promised to support any actions aimed against us. Similar statements by J. Kirkpatrick, Allen and other U.S. officials are also known.

The United States has already given the Salvadoran junta more than $100 million in direct military aid and further hundreds of millions of dollars under the pretext of economic aid, but it was arms. In fact, the United States is sending military advisers to El Salvador and the United States is strengthening the troops of Guatemala and Honduras.

"Also, the 6,000 Somoza supporters who emigrated constitute a threat to Nicaragua. Their shock troops are systematically trying to infiltrate our territory. They are causing provocations and murders in our border areas. They are infiltrating mainly via our border with Honduras, but their main training and supply center is in Florida. The United States is delivering arms to El Salvador because it wants to fully dominate it, and then to lash out at us. However, should there be a war in Central America, this would be a bad thing for all Latin America, in fact for the entire international atmosphere. But we have many friends, and the socialist countries, such as Czechoslovakia, are among the foremost."

FSLN, OPPOSITION GROUPS HOLD SECOND ROUND OF TALKS

FA251659 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] The second round of talks between the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and the political parties that oppose the process concluded this afternoon with all sides saying the talks were a success. For 2 and 1/2 hours, the political sectors which have proposed a general review to the vanguard held talks with Commanders Carlos Nunez and Bayardo Arce Castano at the Ricardo Morales Aviles House. The same groups that participated in the first round of talks also appeared there. These groups included delegates from the Nicaraguan Workers Federation and the Confederation for the Unity of Trade Unions. Among the most positive people in the meeting are those of the Constitutionalist Liberal Movement headed by Ramirez Sacasa. According to Ramirez Sacasa, they were informed about all the threats of aggressions and all the parties agreed to draft general guidelines on this to their rank and file in order to draw conclusions.

Alvaro Jerez, Nicaraguan Democratic Movement delegate, said in a positive tone: A starting point has been established and we believe that we must work together. The foreign and domestic problems are related and we will continue talking, he added.

The third round of talks will be held on Tuesday, the politicians noted as they came out of the Ricardo Morales Aviles House at approximately 1730.

According to these political groups, a democratic, popular and pluralist revolution must be based on several proposed conditions.

This program interviewed Adan Fletes, one of the leaders of the Social Christian Party, during the second round of talks at the Ricardo Morales Aviles House this afternoon. He made the following statement:

[Begin recording] [Fletes] This was a rather frank meeting in which we heard various opinions.

[Question] What was the outcome of this meeting?

[Answer] [Passage indistinct] the democratic organizations have proposed in communiques, statements and interviews the opinions being stated here. The front has held meetings and expressed many views publicly. [Words indistinct] the defense of the revolution was also discussed, I guess. A main issue is that we want a democratic and pluralist revolution regarding liberties and human rights. Our intentions are aimed at building a democratization project. [end recording]

We will now air what the FSLN told the traditional parties and labor organizations. Commander Bayardo Arce Castano, member of the FSLN leadership, told this station what was discussed during the meeting:

[Begin recording] Well, we believe that within the policy of national unity which the FSLN has been promoting since the victory of the revolution, the holding of this second meeting is an advance. Today we basically focused on the proposal that we made to the parties invited to these meetings because you know that we are holding talks with different forces. We suggested that a more visible and vigorous attitude is needed in view of the economic aggressions of U.S. imperialism and the danger of a military attack allegedly supported by the most reactionary sectors of the U.S. Government and of Central America.

The parties' response was that they feel that the country's problems could be a factor that may encourage this aggressive policy and noted that they believe that it is important to discuss the country's problems. We said that although there are problems just like in any other country, we do not consider that the Nicaraguan situation is in crisis and chaotic or anything like that. We also said that this is not foreseeable regardless of what is said or happens in the country.

We made a specific proposal: First, we said that we want a plan of action or activities in which they condemn, in a visible and vigorous manner, the imperialist aggressions in the economic sphere and the U.S. warmongering preparations. We told them that based on this, we would gladly exchange views with them as we do with all forces and hold a dialogue on the national matters which they consider to be problems and which we are always willing to discuss with any citizen, force or organization of our country.

[Question] Commander Arce, [words indistinct] to prepare for the economic aggressions and the military threat posed by the reactionaries [words indistinct] of imperialism. These groups which talked with you, how do they see this? Will they join the activities and the attitudes of our people?

[Answer] We will hold another meeting in which they will give us their reply and stand on this. We told them that a specific plan was needed. I insist that this plan should be visible and vigorous in view of the danger of aggression. So we must wait until the next meeting because they said that they had to come to an agreement. We talked to them about certain views. They have certain positions on international relations that they would implement. We talked about the need to establish that despite our internal differences we must not lend ourselves to foreign aggression. We must solve our internal problems here. We also talked about certain situations like the fact that they should openly support the mobilization for the armed defense of our country and the integration of our people into the militias. These are matters that they must discuss in their own parties and among themselves in order to see if they agree with this policy.

[Words indistinct] for this reason, we discussed [words indistinct]. We said that the main problem here is the foreign aggression. They feel that this foreign aggression could be closely linked to a national situation which they feel must be described as problematic or even critical. [Words indistinct] you know very well that we are consulting them, exchanging views and discussing matters with these [words indistinct].

[Question] [Words indistinct] ready to put aside political interests and better devote themselves to reply to the imperialist aggressions?

[Answer] I believe that the best thing to do is to wait for their answer in our next meeting so as not to become too optimistic. It is important to point out that the fact of their acceptance of our invitation for these talks--as the CTR [expansion unknown], the UTN [expansion unknown], the Nicaraguan Labor Coordinating Organization, the business sectors and so forth are doing--is a good sign because if they had no interest in this they would not have come. [end recording]

Election Demand

PA251719 Paris AFP in Spanish 0230 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Managua, 24 Apr (AFP)--Seven opposition political and labor organizations today demanded that the Nicaraguan Government hold general elections in the country before 1985.

The demand was made by the opposition groups participating in the preparatory meeting for the holding of a national dialogue on the country's political and economic future.

The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] announced that 1984 will be a year of electoral activity and that the elections will be held in 1985 although the nature of these elections has not been defined.

Commanders Bayardo Arce and Luis Carrion, members of the FSLN leadership, are participating in the meetings on behalf of the FSLN. The opposition is represented by 21 delegates, 3 for each of the participating groups.

The participating groups are the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, the Social Christian Party, the Social Democratic Party [PSD], the Conservative Democratic Party, the Liberal Constitutionalist Movement, the Confederation for the Unity of Trade Unions, and the Nicaraguan Workers Federation.

These groups asked the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, the main organization of the private enterprise, and the Catholic Church to join the talks. Although certain sectors are very optimistic about the result of this dialogue, PSD Leader Wilfredo Montalvan today stressed that he thinks it is hard to reach an agreement "because it would affect the political line of the FSLN."

The opposition delegates are asking for the immediate abolishment of decrees 511, 512 and 513 which restrict information as well as a guarantee for the complete mobilization and political activity of the opposition parties.

MDN National Official

PA251850 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Interview with Dr Alvaro Jerez, "second most important leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement," "after talks with the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front" in Managua on 24 April--recorded]

[Text] [Jerez] I believe we continued in the same vein as in the previous meeting. It was agreed that there is a need for a national coexistence and for agreeing on specific points so that we may jointly reconstruct this country and design specific strategies to avoid problems especially with countries of the area, foreign aggressions and even internal aggressions.

However, we did not reach a specific conclusion. Another meeting was proposed for next Tuesday. At that meeting, we will discuss specific points such as the norms that should govern these talks, what organizations will participate, the mechanisms for the talks, the implementation of and guarantees for the talks. In other words, we will discuss a number of points. I think it will be very interesting and that they will serve to solve the serious crisis of the country.

[Question] Apparently, there were talks about national defense. What is the attitude of the organizations and the parties holding talks with the [Sandinist] front?
[Answer] It was decided that both the foreign and domestic problems are closely related, cannot be separated and cannot be glossed over. The solution to this matter must be a joint solution so that it can be real, specific and lasting, which is the most important thing.

[Question] We are approaching the day of dignity when the State Council will be installed again. Have the MDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Movement] and other political parties decided on a reintegration?
[Answer] No, that hasn't been considered yet.

[Question] Why didn't you discuss it here? Wasn't it a point on the agenda?
[Answer] No, it wasn't on the agenda.

[Question] Why? Isn't it.... [Jerez interrupts]
[Answer] There are more important things than that.

[Question] Such as?
[Answer] The overcoming of the tremendous social, political and economic crisis of the country and the foreign relations problems we are facing.

[Question] Democratic organizations apparently have been working for a continuation of the economic cooperation....[Jerez interrupts]
[Answer] We always have said we are on the side of the people; that is, we have already stated our point of view in various communiques and we still maintain that we place the interests of the fatherland ahead of the interests of the party. However, we believe that all these problems we are facing abroad are very much related to the internal problems we face--the lack of pluralism, the problem of freedom of the press, the lack of a definition on matters as essential as elections. In other words, there are a number of problems that are very closely related and we cannot treat them separately. They must have joint solutions.

[Question] Dr Jerez, you speak about elections [words indistinct] but I believe that there is a general agreement that there will be no discussion of elections until 1985 [words indistinct].
[Answer] This doesn't mean that there shouldn't be a definition as to how the elections will be.

[Question] But there is freedom of the press.
[Answer] No. While there are articles 511 and 512, there is no freedom of the press, as we have [words indistinct].

[Question] You aren't a journalist.
[Answer] No, but I am a reader, which is more important.

[Question] Those of us who deal with freedom of the press... [Jerez interrupts]
[Answer] That is your opinion. As a reader, I am stating my opinion. And in my opinion, as long as articles 511 and 512 exist, there is no true freedom of the press, as I understand it.

[Question indistinct]
[Answer] That would be too long to explain.

[Question] How do you think economic problems can be solved? By cultivating our relations with the United States as you [word indistinct]?
[Answer] No. I am not [words indistinct] and if we are going to discuss now how to solve internal problems, there would be no need for a dialogue. Here, at the interview level, we could solve them, but this is a very complex matter that has to be solved with the participation of all the political, economic and civic groups in the country to really contribute to the reconstruction of our economy.

[Question] Are you going to participate in the militias?
[Answer] What?

[Question] Is the MDN going to the militias?
[Answer] When they become national militias and not party militias, then, perhaps.

MDN Departmental Secretary

PA251620 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] The Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] has said it will hold talks with the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] because its members are patriotic and peace-loving revolutionaries.

The MDN led by Alfonso Robelo feels that talks with the FSLN will produce no positive results because it affirms, beforehand, that the FSLN is not interested in holding a dialogue but in testing its strength vis-a-vis the bourgeois parties. MDN members assert that they will attend the talks because they are patriotic and peace-loving revolutionaries. However, they did not sign the dignity letter and are not joining the militias to defend our fatherland. There are many ways to defend the fatherland, MDN members affirm.

With the opening of the talks between the vanguard and the parties aligned with the reaction, a scant 2-and-1/2 hours away, let us listen to the opinion of the MDN as expressed by J. Enrique Corea, departmental secretary and member of the MDN political committee:

[Begin recording] Our position as patriots, true revolutionaries and people who love their fatherland is to attend the preliminary talks for a future dialogue. We think it is our obligation to do so. Besides, the MDN has always been characterized by a desire to sit down at a table with the FSLN to outline our own policies as revolutionaries and true patriots and to point out some errors and deviations in our revolutionary process.

These errors and deviations may be the work of the middle echelon cadres and misinterpretations of the fundamental statute and the government program. Sometimes they are due to the selfish interests of certain officials and, in a nutshell, a number of things which are not precisely a [word indistinct] of the revolution itself but subjective errors and deviations within the revolutionary process.

[Question] What specific issues will you raise at the talks aside from pointing out errors by the FSLN?

[Answer] The specific point we will raise will be true unity and the development of a true government program in accordance with the peculiarities of the Nicaraguan people. This would be our true objective.

Obviously, we would have to submit bases for discussion to be able to open a true dialogue. The bases would be established at a given [word indistinct] but promptly because we must not delay in holding a dialogue when important dates which have been analyzed are approaching, like 30 April, when we will learn all [word indistinct] of agriculture, (?how the planting is going to be done) and how many manzanas will be registered.

Then will come 1 May, which is the universal Workers Day, of the struggle of the workers for redress. Then comes the establishment of the council of state. In a nutshell, there is a number... [Corea changes thought] and then comes 19 July, the second anniversary of the victory of the revolution. [Words indistinct] these are key dates on which the objective of the FSLN can be truly determined.

[Words indistinct] we have been able to make a very specific, objective analysis of this and we feel that actually, that is, the Managua departmental branch has reached the conclusion that the FSLN may not be interested in unity and these talks will instead be used to guage forces, to determine if real unity exists among us, if Western democracy can be discarded within a short time.

[Words indistinct] because of the statements of the Soviet ambassador to Nicaragua about a true and permanent support to the Nicaraguan revolution, which, by the way, is very good. Actually, this should have been done in the proper way a long time ago because our country needed the help. However, I also ask what would be the objective of a married man when he starts giving food and then underwear, and so forth, to a senorita as gifts. If the senorita accepts all those things, she will be undertaking the commitment to accept any type of proposition at a later date.

[Question] You call yourselves patriotic and revolutionary. When you say that you are patriotic and revolutionary, why have you not taken into consideration, for example, the (?effect) of the 20,000 tons of wheat which the United States has denied to our country, and the fact that you did not sign the letter of dignity. Moreover, you have said that you will not join the militias claiming reasons only you can understand. How can you in the MDN understand things this way and call yourselves patriotic and revolutionary?

[Answer] I believe that your view is totally wrong. First, we don't believe that signing a letter to ask the U.S. capitalist empire for wheat is patriotic. I think that patriotism must be carried out with dignity and not by going around begging. The step taken to obtain those 20,000 quintals [as heard] was a patriotic step. We didn't humiliate ourselves. [end recording]

Alleged New Party

PA251726 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] As a result of the talks held yesterday between the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and delegates of parties periferal to the process, the alleged existence of another movement was discovered.

At 1300 yesterday, Manuel Elvir and Adolfo Lopez, went to the Ricardo Morales building. They said they wanted to participate in the dialogue because they represent a social democratic movement.

Out of curi -ity, provoked by the appearance of the new group, Radio Sandino asked Manuel Elvi. several questions. These were his answers:

[Begin recording] [Elvir] In the dialogue we had with them, [words indistinct] and the international institution that can give more credibility to these political objectives is the Socialist International. If their position does not secure a framework of important changes, it is possible that they will be rejected by the Socialist International which is the organization that groups all the political movements with a social democratic tendency.

[Question] The Socialist International agrees that a group can call itself social democratic if it does not support national liberation movements?

[Answer] A social democrat who is opposed to national liberation movements is going against the very objectives set forth in the declaration of principles of the world's social democratic parties. In the latest congresses held in Europe, there were resolutions supporting liberation movements. Politicians opposed to this backing from the Socialist International do not have the disposition to belong to a revolutionary social democracy. [end recording]

COFFEE OFFICIAL SAYS U.S. MARKET NOT ESSENTIAL

PA271852 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Nicaragua can do without the U.S. coffee market whenever it becomes necessary, since the European market could absorb the total Nicaraguan coffee harvest, said Miguel Angel Borgen, a spokesman for the Nicaraguan Coffee Enterprise. He said that this past growing season, Nicaragua produced 1.02 million quintals of coffee, which represents an income of $136 million.

Borgen said that Nicaragua has opened new markets in the socialist countries, to which it has exported 250,000 quintals. The traditional sales rates were maintained in the Western countries to which a total amount of 960,000 quintals were sent, while over 90,000 quintals were designated for domestic consumers.

The coffee enterprise spokesman said that Nicaraguan coffee has been well accepted on the international market and at present is classified among the best in the world.

DELEGATION NOTES CUBAN AGRICULTURAL ADVANCES

PA271749 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Excerpts] A mixed delegation consisting of private enterprise and government representatives that recently went to Cuba reported on Saturday on the results of their visit.

The Nicaraguan delegation was composed of cattlemen and farmers from Matagalpa Department and by the person responsible for the National Institute for Agrarian Reform, INRA, in the country's 5th region.

Daniel Nunez Rodriguez was the INRA representative. The private sector was represented by Jose Benito Rodriguez, a rich Jinotega cattleman, as well as Ramon Aldana Aldana and Rolando Fonseca. Aldana and Fonseca are Matagalpa coffee producers.

Daniel Nunez Rodriguez noted Cuba's advances in the field of agriculture and livestock at a news conference. The conference was held by Nunez, Jose Benito Rodriguez, Ramon Aldana and Rolando Fonseca in Matagalpa City.

The purpose of the news conference was to announce the results of a working visit to Cuba which lasted for 15 days. During their stay, the Nicaraguan visitors traveled through four provinces and visited many cattle and agricultural farms. They did not have time to visit coffee farms.

The visit was partly in response to commentaries to the effect that Cuba has not made wonderful advances. Commander Jaime Wheelock decided to send a delegation headed by Daniel Nunez to Cuba so that the delegates could verify the information that Cuba is providing.

Daniel Nunez, the INRA delegate, has announced that another visit is being prepared for June. This delegation will be headed by Fernando Zequeira and Ernesto Salazar, of (PARANIC). The visit is a fact-finding mission.

MILITIA BATTALION LEAVES FOR MOUNTAIN TRAINING

PA251410 Managua Roadio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] The members of Chinandega Battalion No 417 will depart today for the northern mountains with great enthusiasm although they know that days of strenuous advanced training lie ahead. This battalion is mostly made up of young workers and students who have many combative virtues and qualities as well as a good disposition to defend the fatherland to the very end. The militiamen of Chinandega Battalion No 417 have expressed a willingness to acquire all kinds of experiences in the northern mountains.

CUBA HOSTS THIRD WORLD ECONOMISTS CONGRESS

Congress Begins

PA261647 [Editorial Report] Havana domestic radio and television services in Spanish at 1556 GMT on 26 April begin live coverage from Havana's Palace of Conventions of the inaugural session of the second congress of the Association of Third World Economists [ATWE]. Cuban President Fidel Castro is described as presiding over the session as a guest, along with Politburo member Carlos Rafael Rodriquez and other unidentified Cuban party leaders.

The first speaker is Oscar Pino Santos, president of the congress. Santos reviews how the association of economists began and describes the first congress, held in Algiers in 1976. He speaks about the capitalist economy and describes the weaknesses and crisis of capitalism. He notes that workers create wealth and concludes by asking how the underdeveloped countries are going to solve their problems.

The next speaker is Abdellatif Benechenou, Algerian economist and executive secretary of the economist association, who recalls events associated with the Algiers 1976 meeting and stresses the significance of development.

The next speaker is Cuban President Fidel Castro, who begins speaking at 1640 GMT. Coverage of the congress ends at 1749 GMT, after Castro's speech.

Fidel Castro's Opening Address

FL261820 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1642 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at inaugural session of second congress of the Association of Third World Economists (ATWE), at Palace of Conventions in Havana--live]

[Text] Distinguished guests and members of the Association of Third World Economists: We regard highly the holding in Havana of the second congress of Third World economists. This congress has gathered very prominent personalities of the science of economics and social sciences in general, and economic leaders of almost all the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America. Many distinguished guests of Europe and North America also are present.

This formidable group of specialists has the unique opportunity to discuss, in a scientific atmosphere of mutual respect, the most important topics of the world economy. The idea of organizing the economists and sociologists of our countries undoubtedly was an extremely brilliant initiative of our unforgettable friend President Houari Boumediene who always was so concerned about our common future. [applause]

By establishing its headquarters in Algiers, the first congress recognized this relevant merit and paid tribute to the glorious Algerian people who, under the leadership of a national liberation front, set an example of struggle for the liberation of their country.

The price which our people have had to pay to have the opportunity to deliberate about our independence and right to development has been extremely high. It would have been impossible to think of a congress of this nature 30 years ago. No one gave us this right. We have gained it ourselves. Our cultures have flourished. Our approaches to problems have been enhanced. Our respective national characteristics have been strengthened. We can think fully with our own minds.

The United States sometimes wants to take on the right to determine who can or cannot participate in international events and even where in the world a specific negotiation can or cannot be held. Just a few weeks ago, it pressured similar oligarchies and dependent groups to oppose the second UNCTAD taking place in Havana in 1983, as had been recommended by the Group of 77 and reaffirmed at the sixth summit of the nonaligned countries.

This unacceptable pressure of such an irrational nature is in keeping with its persistent opposition to any proposal that does not mean subordination to the selfish objectives of its monopolies. We cannot permit that the United States impose its humiliating conditions and that it become arbiter and dictator of what we have to do. Acceptance of this policy would lead to our backing down, to concessions in questions of principle and to the loss of the decorum and rights of our nations. Without respect for the dignity of the underdeveloped countries, honorable and effective solutions will not be found.

Keeping mind the experiences of all peoples who have eradicated imperialist domination and colonialist oppression, we have the duty to formulate our own thinking and to free ourselves of the pseudoscientific tutelage of the direct or indirect representatives of the transnational monopolies.

The theory of the so-called North-South dialogue emerged in the past decade. According to this theory, the affluent North negotiates with the wretched, impoverished and backward South. Without much difficulty, it is obvious that the known phenomenon of relations between the countries that have the big fortunes and the dispossed ones which fill the ranks of the unfortunate is concealed by geographic symbols. It is an artificial and courgeous way of forgetting the past, erasing the present and sweetening the future.

Some have tried to extend the concept of North to the developed socialist countries which had and have nothing to do with the colonial, neocolonial and imperialist practices. For us, the North is totally identified with the former colonizing countries and, in general, the current neocolonizing and imperialist countries that still maintain a position of domination over the economy of many states of Africa, Asia and Latin America which, of course, form the symbolic South. [applause]

The socialist countries do not have transnational companies, mines, oil fields or factories outside their borders. There is no socialist country exploiting a worker or peasant of another country.

The truth of the North-South dialogue is that the North has the economic power which is materialized and expressed in its all-powerful industry, in its enormous financial reserves and in the mastery of advanced technologies; while the South in general has most of the raw material resources and cheap labor and is excessively in debt with the financial institutions of the North.

The economic crisis of capitalism has entered an endemic phase. Since 1973, things have gone from bad to worse and there is no indication that the situation will be alleviated and much less that it will end. The developed capitalist countries present a panorama of stagnation of their economies which all together has a growth of a meager 1 percent in 1980 in comparison with 1979, thereby continuing their declining cycle.

Inflation--the other accompanying phenomenon--in the member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, according to its reports, was 13.9 percent in 1980. The same symptoms currently persist. Unemployment, which at the same time is an economic factor and a social disease, has taken massive characteristics. Thus, more than 5 percent of the available labor force in those countries is totally unemployed and a larger not officially recorded percentage is working half the time or in cycles.

Outside the cold consideration of statistical percentages, the unemployed perhaps amount to more than 20 million in this group of countries. In the United States alone, more than 8 million men and women willing to work cannot find how to live honestly. This situation is reflected even more negatively among the youths and, above all, among the Black and Latin American population of that country.

This gloomy panorama deepens the political and moral crisis in those countries and generates increased crimes and social problems. If we term the panorama of the developed capitalist countries as devastating, when discussing the enormous problems or the underdeveloped countries, perhaps the most appropriate adjective should be tragic.

All the economic ills of the developed capitalist societies have a highly amplified effect on most countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The stagnation and decline of their economies, spiraling inflation and growing unemployment have no reasonable relationship with what happens on the other side. The capitalist crisis has deepened the permanent characteristics of underdevelopment, which all of us have experienced. On the other hand, the transnational monopolies do not cease in increasing their profits and attaining impressive financial accumulations.

We could extract some figures from official international publications, in this case from UNCTAD. For example, over the 1970-78 period, the total flow of direct investments of these monopolies in the underdeveloped countries amounted to $42.2 billion. Over the same period, the transnational companies returned to their countries of origin $100.218 billion in repatriated profits. This means that an average of approximately $2.40 dollars in profits were made from each new dollar invested in the underdeveloped countries over the aforementioned period.

Over that same period, U.S. investments in the Third World amounted to $8.701 billion, and $39.685 billion was returned to the investors as profits. This represents an average revenue of $4.50 for the U.S. balance of payments for each dollar invested in the underdeveloped countries.

As can be noted, the lion's share of the U.S. transnational companies had almost 40 percent of the total monopolistic profits and almost doubled that of the capital of similar enterprises of other nations.

The control exercised by the transnational companies over trade on basic products is considerable. They market from 50 to 60 percent of the sugar and phosphates; between 70 and 75 percent of the bananas, rice, rubber and crude oil; between 75 and 80 percent of the tin; between 85 and 90 percent of the cacao, tea, coffee, tobacco, wheat, cotton, fibers, forestry products and copper; and more than 90 to 95 percent of iron ore and bauxite.

Such marketing generates tremendous profits of tens of billions [of dollars] which are swallowed by the coffers of the transnational companies that strip and decapitalist the underdeveloped countries even more.

The concentration, centralization and internationalization of the capital of transnational companies, which has been intensified over the past 20 years, have led to extraordinary strengthening of the capitalist-monopolistic state; in other words, to the merger of those big monopolies with the apparatus of the developed capitalist states. The policy of those states in general, and the economic policy in particular, are formulated on the basis of the interests of those monopolies. A very salient example is the one regarding the prices set by those monopolies for the basic products of the underdeveloped countries which deepen the unequal trade and is the primary reason for the indebtedness of these countries.

Additional plundering of the underdeveloped countries occurs by means of this unfair trade. On the other hand, the manufactured goods which the developed capitalist countries sell to the Third World pass on the growing costs of energy to these [Third World countries], in addition to passing on the previously mentioned inflation. This trade relationship is a vicious circle from which we could never come out under the current circumstances.

The direction of credits is another aspect which manifests the action of transnational companies because the governments that represent them and their subordinate private agencies practice the policy of demanidng that they be used on complementary investments in the imperialist countries and they obstruct all actions toward legitimate development. Credits almost always are politically conditioned in favor of the metropolises. This policy leads to the loss of access to technologies beneficial for development, in other words, those that liberated states need and request. On the other hand, the industrial goods of underdeveloped countries are discriminated against by the establishment of quotas and high tariffs that impede their entry in developed markets. As if all this were not enough, there prevails a calculated and persistent policy of recruiting the scientists, technicians and skilled workers of the underdeveloped countries. This particularly occurs in those countries with a greater scientific-technical level. This is broadly known as brain drain.

The chronic lack of specialists and technicians of the underdeveloped countries has worsened. According to United Nations data, in a single year alone, for example in 1977, the United States received 5,189 foreign scientists, engineers and doctors, primarily from the underdeveloped countries. That same year, out of a total of 100,262 foreign students in the United States, 70 percent belonged to the underdeveloped world, of which 42.6 percent remained in that country at the end of their studies.

The most dramatic situation of this brain drain can be seen in the field of medicine. In that same year, foreign doctors in the United States already amounted to 20,000. The growing demand for doctors from the Third World, especially from Latin America, has led to nearly 10 percent of the graduates from all the medical schools of the continent --the most capable as a general rule--leaving for that country.

This deprives the Third World of the possibility of directing its own development and developing its skilled labor force.

The World Bank and the Interantional Monetary Fund operate within this framework of pressures and plunder. These institutions, controlled by the metropolises, unscrupulously manipulate the monetary and financial crisis affecting the Third World for the most part. The IMF actions have been exposed and condemned even by non-Third World personalities and institutions that have seen in the IMF's onerous political conditions the danger of massive rebellion and the total collapse of the system. The IMF sets itself up as a gendarme for the transnationals and their governments to further intensify the international crisis and underdevelopment.

Although no one knows the exact figures, the external debt of underdeveloped countries now amounts to or exceeds the fabulous and almost incredible figure of more than $500 billion. It was said here today that it was more than 400 billion. Moreover, their industries, which are few and generally low-producing, are mostly producers of intermediate goods or foodstuffs and light industry products and are usually high intensity work installations. Non-oil-producing countries are in the worst situation because they lack indispensable energy, spend a large share of their scant resources in importing energy and, consequently, cannot make up for this drain with the sale of their products.

The public debt of underdeveloped countries grew at an average annual rate of around 21 percent in the 1970-80 decade. In service charges alone, our countries paid $44.2 billion in 1979. As can be seen, this amounts to bankruptcy. The unbearable burden of the debt and the payment of service charges dislocate the lives of the Third World nations and increasingly bind them to those who own the financial capital.

Most of mankind is hungry, has no clothing, housing, education, hospitals, factories where to work or agricultural production means.

A small group of underdeveloped countries, by virtue of the petroleum resources beneath their soil, do temporarily possess great wealth. Those resources have been used by the oil-producing countries in cooperation with developing countries in proportions which have begun to be higher than those which developed countries employ in cooperation. However, the amounts are still glaringly insufficient. Furthermore, large financial surpluses derived from petroleum are invested in purchasing stock in transnational companies or are deposited in transnational banks through which the transnational companies' neocolonial objective is reinforced.

South-South cooperation is still insufficient. The surpluses created by the exporting of petroleum could and should play a more active and important role in this cooperation. One of the main factors which also aggravates that crisis is the uncurbed arms race that touches the whole world. War expenditures, according to experts of the subject, will this year rise to more than $500 billion, including direct arms budgets and additional outlays caused by these budgets--a figure that can only be compared to the accumulated external debt of all the underdeveloped countries together. The use of a substantial part in development of the resources wasted in arms would make a tremendous effect on the economies of all states, reduce tensions and pave the way for a rational understanding on new bases.

One of the most dangerous manifestations of monopolistic state capitalism is the so-called military-industrial complex. Arms production generates substantial profits for those who promote it. Hundreds of thousands of the best brains and millions of technicians and skilled workers are employed in it. The arms race is a suicidal policy the burden of which, should this policy be pursued further, will incalculably aggravate the international economic crisis. The arms race inevitably leads to war. And war, in present-day terms, is a holocaust.

Under the circumstances described, it is not possible to think in terms of equal dialogue on a situation of this nature unless underdeveloped countries close ranks and implement a consistent policy of solidarity among themselves.

In recent years, the need for a new international economic order has begun to emerge. There is no unanimity as to what it should be in all its aspects. However, this new order would essentially create the conditions for our countries to attain real economic independence and create the material and spiritual conditions to raise the standard of living of the people up to contemporary scientific and technological levels. Beginning with a rejection of the model offered by the hypertrophied societies known as consumer societies, which are intrinsically superficial in their offers, wasteful and absolutely inapplicable in the Third World, we must reach the conclusion that we need to build our own societies based on work and social justice.

I believe that we all agree that, in the first place, the natural resources of our countries must belong to the nation and be at the service of the people. Secondly, the sale or exchange of these resources and their industrial products must be carried out on fair terms that will prevent unequal treatment and exchange in our commerce with developed capitalist countries--in other words, to halt the present process of deterioration of trade terms. We said on another occasion that there will be no peace without development. This means that the struggle for peace amounts to a struggle for development, and there cannot be peace or development if an era of large-scale cooperation among all nations does not emerge, based on the premise of respect for the free determination of each people as to their election of the social system under which they want to live. A great Mexican who deservedly won the name of benefactor of the Americas, Benito Juarez, etched a elegant phrase when he said that peace meant respect for others' rights. [applause]

On our part, we have confidence in the laws of history and we are convinced that peoples will sooner than later elect a social organization that is increasingly democratic and in the end will opt for a system without exploiters or exploited.

If the peoples of the underdeveloped countries do not act in the direction of development, there will be no development. Development is not only economic, it is also social. There can be economic growth that is deformed or dependent which may not aid this objective or lead to the hoped-for ends. An effective economic and social policy must have man as its core and concern. If a policy is drawn which does not have this content, there will be no development or even peace.

In many of our countries, the restructuring of our relations with the rural area is an elementary step we have to take. Both the archaic feudal shackles and imperialists domination have kept latifundia of natives and foreign monopolies a thing apart. Land should belong to those who work it, whether they are agricultural laborers in state-owned farms, peasant cooperatives or individual farmers who do not exploit the work of others. In a great part of our countries where the majority of the population is a rural population, agrarian reform or revolutions mean the incorporation of millions of persons into a new life, the production of the required foodstuffs and raw materials and the broadening of domestic markets for the industry's progress. There will be no economic or social development without the liberation of the rural masses and the liquidation of traditional production relations with the peasants.

Development is also industrialization. We might ask ourselves: What kind of industrialization? The establishment of industries undoubtedly takes a long time, especially when diversification is initiated. Each country has and will have its own policy in this regard.

This policy depends on conditions as much economical as social and educational. When we speak of the industrialization of developing countries, so-called industrial redeployment comes up. It is a form intelligently contrived by the large transnationals to promote an appearance of industrialization while the neocolonial bonds of the countries in which it is applied are intensified, and the so-called private initiative is reinforced. Redeployment established a certain kind of international division of labor which turns the backward South into a deposit of industries with a relatively low level of technology, abundant manpower and contaminating effects which the peoples of the respective metropolises reject. The abundance of cheap manpower is thus exploited. Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan and so forth, are specific examples of this presumed on and deforming industrialization. This is not, of course, the industrialization we aspire to.

In order to have access to modern production and master advanced technology, we must teach the men and women who are going to be involved, educate them so they can gain further expertise in their fields and provide them with a social, patriotic and internationalist consciousness enabling them both to carry out economic and social projects in their own countries and to help in the development of that part of mankind who needs it most and who suffers most the consequences of a colonial past.

In our case, since the first day of its triumph, the revolution paid special attention to the education of the people. One of the most difficult years for Cuba was 1961, a period when the most ferocious actions were unleashed by the United States, exemplified in the making official of the economic blockade, the organization of counterrevolutionary armed bands by the CIA, sabotage and crimes, the defeated aggression of Playa Giron and the international diplomatic siege set up as the result of the pressures and bribes of the U.S. Government.

Nevertheless, it was that year when the great battle against illiteracy was waged. More than 100,000 adolescents and young adults participated in this drive with the support of all our revolutionary people. That was the big starting point. We believed then and we believe today that education is the foundation for economic and social development. How to have hundreds of thousands or millions of experts, technicians and skilled workers? This could only be possible by undertaking an intensive educational drive to include all the people. The deep national roots of our revolution and the loyalty to the ideals of Jose Marti helped us to realize Marti's maxim that the only way to be free was to be an educated man. The battle for education is as necessary as it is difficult. It cannot be won in a decade or in a generation. We have devoted large economic resources and great energy and now a little over 22 years since our revolution we are endeavoring to take all our able workers from a 6th grade education which they have already achieved to a 9th grade education. This is not the case anymore with the new generation born after 1959. All our children, adolescents and young people have attended and are attending school. More than 200,000 students are enrolled in our universities and higher education institutions at present. If in the past 5-year period we had more university graduates than all preceding years together in the history of Cuba, we will have more graduates in this current 5-year period than the total of graduates in all previous years together. [applause]

To safeguard the health of the people, prevent their suffering and cure their ailments is a task that is principally social and moral. But there is also an economic aspect because it is the men and women of the people who create resources and a working, healthy and strong population is indispensable for development. One of the most backward aspects of the societies of the Third World concerns health services. Endemic diseases and epidemics are the scourge of their populations. Infantile mortality figures are generally terrifying. Along with a lack of hygiene and preventive measures, there is the aggravating factor of permanent malnutrition which makes people easy prey to all diseases. There is a shortage of hospitals, outpatient clinics and even simple medical care units. Medicine is scarce or is very expensive and is not within the reach of the needy. In a word, there is no hygiene and health infrastructure.

According to data from the World Health Organization, more than 1 billion persons--25 percent of the earth's inhabitants--live in misery, overcrowding and dangerous living conditions. Of the 122 million children born each year, 10 percent will die before they are 1 year old. Another 4 percent will die before they are 5 years old.

While the risk of dying before reaching adolescence is 1 in 40 in developed countries, this risk is 1 out of every 4 in African countries and, in some areas of the Third World, 1 in 2. More than 18 million children under 5 years of age die every year, 95 percent of them in underdeveloped countries. Without question, the most difficult problem is the availability of doctors, nurses and other health technicians, without whom this situation cannot be remedied even if the physical installations did exist. The training of doctors is a long road which begins in elementary school and takes at least 18 years. A specialist has to add a few more years to his education. As costly and time-consuming as training doctors and other health personnel is, it is much harder in certain societies to make these doctors and health personnel reside and work in the areas where they are most needed; these are invariably the places farthest away from urban centers or remote and unhospitable areas. Additionally, in many hospitals, educational centers and research institutions of the developed capitalist world, we can find thousands of doctors and other scientists stolen, as we said before, from their underdeveloped nations.

This happened to us at the beginning of the revolutionary triumph. More than 3,000 doctors emigrated to the United States encouraged by the U.S. Government's criminal actions. We were left with only 3,000. That exodus taught us a lot. We began the education of new revolutionary and internationalist doctors with these aware, patriotic and humanitarian doctors we were left with. Today we have more than 15,000. We will have 24,000 in 1985. [applause] This will mean 1 doctor for each 435 inhabitants. Thousands of our physicians, dentists, nurses and health personnel are discharging duties in many Third World countries and they can be found in the farthest, most hostile and unhealthy areas. [applause]

If the decisive power in the state and society is not in the hands of the large working majorities, none of these prerequisites for development will become a reality. The economic-social policy needed can only be the result of a political direction that expresses the most genuine interests of the workers. To believe that the local political instruments of the oligarchies, transnational companies and the feudalizing and exploitative minorities are going to take these transforming steps, is an illusion. The democratization of society, therefore, is the basic requirement for all changes, the expression of the will for development. Political power must pass from a few hands to the hands of the creative majorities. Needless to say, this implies an end to discrimination against women and the abolition of intolerable racial discrimination. [applause]

The United States, where more than 26 million blacks are completely discriminated against and more than 14 million Latin Americans are treated in a like or similar way, is a prime example of this ominous social practice. The peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America well know the very diverse forms of racial discrimination inherited from colonialism that still subsist. The most scandalous and flagrant case, as is known, is the case of South Africa, which also keeps its claws on Namibia.

For decades, and much more often in the past few months, we have listened to the spokesmen of international reaction speak of the theory of fostering revolutions by means of astute maneuvers by international agents. These agents, who according to those spokesmen are so skillful, have accomplished the miracle of arousing thousands of persons and convincing whole peoples to rebel against oppression, the denial of their most elemental national and social aspirations, hunger, unemployment, misery, disease and ignorance. These ridiculous assertions are repeated to exhaustion. Who among you, Third World economists and sociologists who know your countries and regions, could admit the imperialist fable about the causes for national liberation wars and revolutions; are they not the fruit of the just response of the peoples to the permanent violation of the most essential and sacred rights of human societies? [applause]

If we want a graphic image of the harsh realities of the countries of the so-called Third World, we only have to note the following: World population is now 4.4 billion inhabitants. Seventy-five percent live in the underdeveloped countries. However, developed countries, that is, 25 percent of the world population, possesses 83 percent of the world's gross national product; they consume 75 percent of the energy available and 70 percent of the grain. They possess 92 percent of world industry and 95 percent of technological resources.

They use 89 percent of world education costs. Per capita consumption of animal protein is six times greater in developed countries than in underdeveloped countries. In the latter, from 400 to 500 million human beings are suffering physical hunger at present.

Consider: that the earth's population in 20 years, that is, at the end of the century, will exceed 6.5 billion; that the currently underdeveloped countries will have 80 percent of the world's population and that the gap, far from closing, will continue to widen. This is the outcome of centuries of colonialist, imperialist and neocolonialist exploitation.

In October 1979, when I spoke at the 34th UN General Assembly to report on the agreements of the sixth nonaligned countries movement summit, we made a proposal to be included in the strategy for the decade that began in 1980. Hence, we stated the imperative need for an additional flow of resources of no less than $300 billion at 1977 actual value rates distributed in annual amounts not less than 25 billion, to be invested in underdeveloped countries. This help was to be in the form of donations and long-term soft credits with minimum interest. It is possible that this amount might be equivalent to some $400 billion. In 1979, the amount requested coincided with war expenditures. At present, the latter exceed the former by 100 billion.

We said at that assembly and we reiterate today: Unequal trade ruins our peoples and must cease. Inflation exported to us ruins our peoples and must cease. Protectionism ruins our peoples and must cease. The imbalance in the exploitation of maritime resources is abusive and must be abolished. The financial resources the developing countries receive are insufficient and must be increased. Arms expenditures are irrational; they must cease and the funds used to finance development. The international monetary system that prevails today is bankrupt and must be replaced. The debts of the countries that are relatively less developed and in a disadvantageous situation are unbearable and have no solution; they must be cancelled. Obligations are economically crushing the rest of the developing countries and must be alleviated. Instead of closing, the economic gap between developed countries and the countries that want to develop is becoming wider and must disappear. These are the demands of underdeveloped countries. [prolonged applause]

However, no constructive decisions have been reached either in the North-South dialogue or other forums, and we are now in the second year of the decade. Of course, all these problems have become complicated, and there are no signs of a realistic assessment of this complex situation. In fact, international political and economic relations have experienced a serious deterioration. A cold war atmosphere is beginning to appear. Detente is vanishing. The threats of the United States against countries that will not submit foretell a further worsening of tensions and dangers of war. The period comprising the next 2 decades has been thought of by many as a stage of vital importance to the destinies of mankind.

Dramatics and doomsaying aside, we can conclude in the light of acts and figures that if the present course is followed the future is uncertain and is fraught with catastrophes. These will be infinitely more severe for the poor of the world, but the countries of the rich North will not escape from their terrible consequences. The world at present has a different physiognomy. The national-international link has become indissoluble. There is no country that is exempt from this relationship and no matter in this connection can be viewed through simply national eyes. The economy has become internationalized and is rapidly following that course. There will be no solutions that are not based on this premise, either in the immediate future or ever. That is the truth progressively accepted by those who deal with socioeconomic and political problems. Our era is one of democratic struggle within universal cooperation among nations. There is no other valid or rational alternative. A contrary policy means world war with a foreseeable resulting annihilation of billions of inhabitants of the earth and the destruction of most of the centers of civilization and modern productive forces. The writers of science fiction could picture how mankind would live following these events.

That is why we believe that the solutions to the current ills besetting the Third World cannot be partial solutions. Pertinent measures must be adopted globally. Problems are not monetary, financial, commercial, energy, of socioeconomic and political transformations, population or ecological and environmental, and so forth per se.

All of them constitute a whole that must be considered as one. Likewise, they must be viewed within the framework of economic and political relations with the rest of the world. That is the dilemma of our days. We must all help to resolve it.

Concepts must be made clearer. Ideas must be debated. Appropriate theses and theories must be advanced. All these are very valuable means to open the roads to progress.

As we have said before, the fact that we recognize the difficulties we are facing will never weaken our deep-seated and profound optimism. Problems may be enormous, but our determination to seek and find a solution to them is even greater. If we all unite, if we are all capable of promoting the urgent effort on behalf of the international cooperation we aspire to, we are certain that we will be able to overcome any obstacle and go forward.

This event has characteristics of universality. The UNESCO General Assembly held in Belgrade in November 1980 agreed to give it all its assistance. More recently, in February 1981, the conference of Nonaligned Movement foreign ministers meeting in New Delhi, India, unanimously approved its greeting and support. This trust deposited on you is an incentive that calls for reflection, study and action. We firmly believe that the ATWE will emerge stronger and draw solid inspiration from the ideas which gave it birth.

The future poses a difficult but exciting challenge for our countries, for all mankind. The role of the economist grows extraordinarily in face of this challenge. We could say that never before were economists in a position to influence to such an extent and so positively the course of world events. You, distinguished participants of this congress, represent a sizable part of the talent, experience and outstanding values the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Caribbean have been able to develop.

We are certain that this know-how will be widely and fruitfully channelled in this meeting. We have no doubts that this congress will be one more demonstration of the essential unity and cohesion of our countries around many vital problems. We have no doubts that your debates will enrich not only economic science but also the just cause of independence, development and cooperation among peoples.

We wish you the greatest success in your congress, dear and respected friends. May the discussions and decisions reached help to light the path that we would walk together. May progress and peace be the fruit of the talent, heart and noble will of man. Fatherland or death, we shall win. [applause]

Nicaraguan Minister's Speech

FL272223 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2202 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] We are Sandinists, we are anti-imperialists, Nicaraguan Planning Minister Henry Ruiz said in his speech at the plenary session today of the congress of Third World economists. He went on to say that the anti-imperialist nature of the Sandinist revolution is a logical thing. He also asserted that Nicaragua, master of its own destiny now, will continue on its path.

Elsewhere in his remarks, the Nicaraguan minister said he is convinced that the oppressed peoples will march on the path of revolution. He emphasized: We have confidence in man and in the fairness of a new and effective social order.

When he finished his moving remarks and went to take his seat at the plenary hall of the Palace of Conventions, the young Nicaraguan minister received warm greetings from the participants in the congress amid a strong and prolonged ovation.

After he finished his speech at the congress of Third World economists, Nicaraguan Planning Minister Henry Ruiz talked with reporters. He spoke of the wheat donations to Nicaragua by the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, saying they are immediate responses to the suspension of wheat shipments ordered by Washington. He charged that the most reactionary circles of imperialism are organizing a financial blockade against the Sandinist revolution, which is added to preparations for an armed aggression with the use of former Somoza guardsmen and mercenaries being trained in the United States, Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica.

When it comes to defending the dignity and sovereignty of our country, he concluded, we Nicaraguans put aside the restraint observed so far in our relations with regimes hostile to the Sandinist revolutionary process.

Committees, Roundtables Work

FL272113 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] The second congress of the Association of Third World Economists will hold a plenary session at the Havana Palace of Conventions tonight. Four committees and nine roundtables began their work this afternoon. They will cover various topics concerning the economic problems of the underdeveloped countries.

The topics to be covered by the working committees include the main topic of the congress--the international economic crisis and its effects on the Third World. They also will discuss the search for a new international economic order.

Representatives of Algeria, Sweden, Vietnam, Iraq, Nicaragua, African National Congress, Saharan Democratic Arab Republic and Grenada spoke at this morning's plenary session.

PARTY OFFICIAL MONTANE RECEIVES AFGHAN OFFICIAL

FL251312 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Jesus Montane, alternate member of the party Politburo and member of the Secretariat, has received 'Abdol Majid Sarboland, member of the Central Committee of the Afghan People's Democratic Party and deputy chairman of his country's peace committee. Majid Sarboland delivered a message from Babrak Karmal, security general of that political party, for Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

Matters concerned with activities and tasks of the two countries' parties were discussed at the meeting.

BRIEFS

ICAP-MONGOLIAN COOPERATION--A 5-year cooperation plan has been signed between the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples, ICAP, and the Association of Peace and Friendship Organizations of the Mongolian People's Republic. The document was signed by Rene Rodriguez Cruz, member of the party's Central Committee and president of ICAP, and Nyamyn Lubsanchultem, member of the Mongolian CP Central Committee and chairman of the association. The plan provides for the exchange of delegations, propaganda and information, commemoration of historic dates, and support and assistance to agricultural cooperatives, farms, schools and friendship associations. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0035 GMT 24 Apr 81 FL]

ANTIGUA

GOVERNMENT ADOPTS TREATY TO ESTABLISH OECS

FL251641 Bridgetown CANA in English 1612 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Excerpt] St Johns, Antigua, 25 Apr (CANA)--The Antigua Government has adopted a treaty to establish the Organization of East Caribbean States (OECS)--a new integration grouping among the less developed countries of the English-speaking Caribbean. The OECS, which has been in the planning states for the last 2 years, will be formally inaugurated on 4 July, "CARICOM Day", this year. The disclosure of the cabinet decision was made by Deputy Premier Lester Bird who is also the island's minister of CARICOM affairs.

At a conference of the West Indies Associated States (WISA) Council of Ministers in Montserrat last October, seven Caribbean governments agreed to bring the treaty into force this year. The governments involved are Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St Kitts-Nevis, St Lucia and St Vincent and the Grenadines, and Montserrat.

This new integration grouping will absorb both the WISA Secretariat and the East Caribbean Common Market (ECCM) Secretariat and will serve the member territories in the area of external affairs, including joint diplomatic representation, economic relations and co-ordination of defense and security.

BARBADOS

PRIME MINISTER ADAMS ON CARICOM, GRENADA

FL251855 Bridgetown CANA in English 1746 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Bridgetown Barbados, 25 Apr (CANA)--Barbados prime minister, Tom Adams, has said here that he confidently expected the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) to survive and grow in the years ahead. Mr Adams was asked at a press conference yesterday to give his reading of CARICOM's prospects following the death last month of Trinidad and Tobago's long serving prime minister, Dr Eric Williams, and the imminent launching of the Organization of East Caribbean States (OECS).

On the passing of Dr Williams, Mr Adams said that CARICOM was larger than any individual. "Dr Williams I think would not have wanted to believe that his death has either imperiled or was a relief to CARICOM," he added.

The Barbados prime minister said that his new Trinidad and Tobago counterpart, George Chambers, was a "competent, highly skilled minister," and instead of looking back at Dr Williams "we should be looking forward to the new government in the years ahead."

Mr Adams hailed the establishment of the OECS as another step in the closer integration of the region and did not consider the new body a threat to the 12-nation community. But he appeared to raise questions about the participation of Grenada in the grouping, designed to foster greater cooperation among the seven lesser developed countries of CARICOM.

Mr Adams did not mention Grenada by name, but suggested that OECS would have to ask itself questions about the democratic lines under which CARICOM was conceived. Grenada is the only country in the OECS not to have an elected government.

Asked about Barbados-Grenada relations, which have been strained since last November, Mr Adams said there had been no change.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS GUYANA'S PRESENT BOUNDARIES

FL242231 Bridgetown CANA in English 2158 GMT 24 Apr 81

[By Bertram Niles]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 24 Apr (CANA)--Barbados appeared to side today with Caribbean Community (CARICOM) partner, Guyana in the republic's border dispute with neighboring Venezuela.

Venezuela renewed a long-standing claim this month to nearly 130,000 square km of Guyana. The Forbes Burnham government has rejected the claim and said it will wage a diplomatic offensive against its oil-rich neighbor. Venezuela is claiming all territory west of the Essequibo River, almost 2/3's of Guyana.

Noting that an agreement for current borders had been reached in the late 19th century, Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams said today: "I do not believe that the Government (?of Barbados) has faltered in any way for complete and total support for those boundaries."

The Barbados prime minister was responding to questions at his first press conference this year. He said Barbados regarded the borders of Guyana as inviolate and said that there should have been some scheme of inviolability of borders in South America as was done in Africa.

GRENADA

GOVERNMENT SAYS WPC SUPPORTS PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE

FL241753 Bridgetown CANA in English 1743 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 24 Apr (CANA)--Grenada said today that the World Peace Council had come out in support of the Grenada people and the struggle to safeguard "their sovereignty and right to build their own destiny." An official statement here said the support came in a resolution passed this week by the presidential committee of the council at a meeting in Havana, Cuba.

The Foreign Ministry statement said the resolution acknowledged that the Grenada revolution "was an important achievement for the peoples of the Caribbean and Latin America."

The resolution said that it was viewing with great satisfaction the "meaningful advancement" made here in the field of education, health, and economic reconstruction since the New Jewel Movement toppled the Eric Gairy administration in an armed 13 March 1979 revolution. It also expressed concern about attempts made at the economic level to sabotage the Grenada economy this is a clear reference to the Grenada Government charges that the United States was attempting to block financial assistance for the construction of this island's first international airport at Point Saline. The United States said it feared that Grenada which has close ties with Cuba would allow Havana to use the airport to continue that country's exploits in Africa.

BISHOP TO ATTEND SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL MEETING

FL272311 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Brother Maurice Bishop is to head the New Jewel Movement's delegation to the [words indistinct] conference of Socialist International which will take place in Holland on Wednesday. The delegation also includes Agriculture, Fisheries and Tourism Minister Brother Unison Whiteman. Our staffer Lew Smith is already at the conference site and he tells us that the meeting will be the first of its kind for Prime Minister Bishop since the New Jewel Movement ousted the regime of Erich Gairy in a popular uprising just over 2 years ago.

JAMAICA

PNP WANTS INVESTIGATION OF FORMER MINISTER'S DEATH

FL271740 Bridgetown CANA in English 1707 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 27 Apr (CANA)--Jamaica's opposition People's National Party (PNP) has called for full investigation into the death of former PNP Health Minister Claude Stuart. Mr Stuart and his wife died in a fire police said has been set by intruders early Saturday morning at their home in the north eastern parish of St Mary.

The PNP noted that Mr Stuart was the second member of the party's National Executive Council to be killed in 1 week. Last week, a businessman (?and) former PNP campaign manager, Trevor Arston, was found dead in his car near Old Harbor, west of Kingston. His throat had been cut.

UNION CRITICIZES PAY POLICY IN IMF AGREEMENT

FL271748 Bridgetown CANA in English 1726 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Kingston, Jamaica, 27 Apr (CANA)--The National Workers Union (NWU), one of Jamaica's major trade unions, has criticized the pay policy set out in government's new agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as "a package of increased burdens upon the workers and a further bonus to their employers."

The new policy, set out last week by Prime Minister Edward Seaga, dispenses with quantitative wage guidelines, and instead encourages the settlement of wage claims based on the ability of the enterprise to pay. Mr Seaga said due regard would be given to factors such as the impact on prices and the ability of the enterprise to generate surpluses to expand production and thus create additional employment.

NWU President, H. O. Thompson, in a weekend statement, raised his union's objection to all forms of restriction on free bargaining, and said the dangers implicit in the present plan demanded nothing less than total trade union and worker unity.

The comment came in the light of a recent statement from the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union (BITU), expressing gratification with the removal of the wage guidelines and calling on employers to bargain with the unions in good faith.

Mr Thompson, in his statement, said it was easy for workers and unions to be lured into a false sense of relief by publication of the fact that the guidelines had been withdrawn, if there was no close examination of what had been substituted.

ST LUCIA

PRESSURE FOR DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT CONTINUES

FL272024 Bridgetown CANA in English 2012 GMT 27 Apr 81

[By Guy Ellis]

[Excerpt] Castries, St Lucia, 27 Apr (CANA)--The 12 elected members of the strife-torn ruling St Lucia Labor Party (SLP) government were meeting here today to discuss the current political crisis amid continuing calls from political parties and organizations for fresh general elections.

Commercial activity here and in Vieux Fort was reduced to a minimum today as business houses responded to a Chamber of Commerce call for a closure to pressure Prime Minister Allan Louisy into dissolving the 17-member legislature.

Foreign Minister George Odlum, the man whose challenge of Louisy's leadership prompted the crisis after Louisy reneged on a promise to hand over power to him, last night announced his decision to launch his own political party on 10 May in preparation for new elections. Odlum told a public meeting that the group will be known as the Progressive Labor Party and will carry the symbol of the heart.

Earlier in the day, opposition leader John Compton addressed a public meeting of his United Workers (UMP) and warned that if by midweek the government did not resign the trouble Louisy wants to impose on St Lucia he will get it. Compton declared: he (Louisy) can declare a state of emergency, he can arrest, but when we move St Lucia will be moving with us. Our country is at war to save its reputation.

Meanwhile, civil servants who have also called for the dissolution of Parliament, continued their strike today. The St Lucia Teachers Union, the Nurses Association and the powerful National Workers Union--the island's largest--have also called on Louisy to dissolve Parliament.

Yesterday, the Labor Party executive met to discuss the crisis. According to party secretary Neville Cenac, the meeting decided that all constitutional means should be employed to keep the government in power. But Cenac said that if the prime minister did not have the support of the majority in the House he had no alternative but to dissolve it.

ST VINCENT

PRIME MINISTER JUSTIFIES DEFENSE EXPENDITURES

FL271858 Bridgetown CANA in English 2117 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Kingstown, St Vincent, 25 Apr (CANA)--St Vincent's Prime Minister Milton Cato has declared here that "any independent state must give priority to security." Mr Cato was addressing the third passing-out parade of 50 recruits of the Royal St Vincent and the Grenadines Police Force yesterday.

The prime ministers remarks came amid mounting criticism here from opposition forces over his recent defense spending. The St Vincent Government this month bought a patrol vessel in Britain to prowl the island's coastal waters.

This newly-independent state is to be involved in joint coast guard services with Barbados--which has just added a similar new British vessel to its fleet--and St Lucia. But the opposition leader, Mr Calder Williams, is not at all happy with the kind of money the government has put towards the 75-foot craft at this time. Mr Williams argues that the security of the St Vincent was not threatened, and that there was peace and tranquility in the country.

But Mr Cato has said that defense and security could not be maintained without the training of men for the forces and the expenditure of large sums of money. He also pointed out that serious consideration should be given to the feasibility of training all police recruits locally, since the training facilities here were performing "beyond expectations."

All Vincentian police recruits were formerly trained at the regional police training center in Barbados, but only a small number of Vincentians are now trained there. Two months ago 20 Vincentians graduated from the Barbados center.